REGISTERED No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,249—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
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To Subscribers Up-country.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. [illegible]
[illegible]ces, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ....Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line.................... ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. AGRA, 1,967 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. Heasman, as above, on THURSDAY, the 27th June 1878.

The Agra is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 19th June 1878, and on SATURDAY, the 22nd idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Agra.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CHANDA, 2,022 Tons, 221 H. P. Commander C. M. H. Day, on SATURDAY, the 29th June 1878, at 4 p. m., calling at Carwar, Nerrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY [illegible] THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the CALCUTTA, 862 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. R. Mason, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd July 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA 5 8 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. [illegible], on SATURDAY, the 29th June 1878, at 2 p.m.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 862 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. R. Mason, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd July 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day o sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. Including Wines	3rd Class. Without food.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st July 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

HALL LINE.

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE

WILL sail for SINGAPORE and HONGKONG about the 2nd July.

For Freight or Passage, Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. SPEKE HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

INDIAN TEA MART.

SUPERIOR ASSAM TEAS especially recommended to the Shipping in the Harbour, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c., &c.

Price per lb.	Rs.	As.
ORANGE PEKOE	1	4
PEKOE, EXTRA FINE	1	4

Five per cent discount 25 lbs. and upwards.

M. H. MAJU & Co.,
Apollo Street, Apollo House, Fort, Bombay.

ASTHMA AND CHRONIC BRONCHITIS. THE MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY IS DATURA TATULA, prepared in all forms for smoking and inhalation, by SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond Street, London, and Sold by them and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

THE TREATY OF SAN STEFANO.

On sale, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,

COPIES of coloured Maps showing the exact territorial changes effected by the Treaty of San Stefano in Europe and Asia. These Maps, which are *fac-similes* of those presented to Parliament along with the Treaty, are very carefully [illegible] executed, and will be found very useful for reference at the present time. Price [illegible]

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	5th July.
(s)	PESHAWUR	3781	600	C. A. White	12th do.
—	KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	19th do.
(s)	CATHAY	2985	450	R. T. Dundas	26th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta [illegible]

Vessels. Tons. H.P. Captains.
[illegible] 22nd do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3026	500	G. W. Hector	19th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

Valuable landed properties, for sale by Public Auction, (by order of Bomonjee Eduljee Cooper the mortgagee) and on account, and at the risk of the late Memon Hajee Tyeb Ishack, the mortgagor.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, and under and by virtue of Power of Sale, reserved to him by (2) Deeds of Mortgage, bearing the date 15th September 1870 and 8th November 1873 respectively.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned properties.

Lot No. 1.

A timber warehouse, at Walpacady Road, near Nowrojee Hill.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th day of June 1878, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or timber warehouse, built and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the south side of Walpacady Road, in the sub-district of Mandavie, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 455, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 20, containing by admeasurement (250) square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the ground of Woosman Sullaman, on the west by the property partly of Khadizabie, widow, and partly of Hasson Mahomed and others, on the north by Walpacady Road, and on the south by Nowrojee Hill Road.

Lot No. 2.

Property at Memonwada Street, on MONDAY, the 1st day of July 1878, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of Fazundaree land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the east side of Memonwada Street, in the sub-district of Mandavie, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under 92 and 93, containing by admeasurement (153 6/9) square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east, by a sweepers passage, on the west, by Memonwada Street, on the north, by the property of Memon Vullee Mahomed Habeeb, and on the south, by the property of Memon Abba Esmail.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 29th June 1878.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF PLANT AND MACHINERY OF A PAPER MANUFACTURING MILL.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Narelwadi, Mount Road, Mazagon, [illegible] now lie on the premises.

Also the materials of a tiled roof covering the said Mill.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 29th June 1878.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

THE Undersigned have JUST RECEIVED by the Steamer Sumatra GENUINE BAVARIAN BEER of the Löwenbräu, Munich.

M. NEUBURGER & Co.,
33, Meadow Street.

LIST OF WINES FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

BORDEAUX.

St. Estèphe	Rs. 11	per doz. Qts.
Do.	6	do. Pts.
Margaux	,, 15	do. Qts.
Médoc Pauillac	,, 22	do.
Chateau Le Roc	,, 24½	do.
Cantemerle	,, 31	do.

WHITE BORDEAUX.

Grave	Rs. 15	per doz. Qts.
Do. No. 1	,, 19	do.
Do. Superior	,, 24½	do.

HOCKS.

Laubenheim	Rs. 16	per doz. Qts.
Geisenheim	,, 19	do.
Scharlachberg	,, 28	do.
Liebfraumilch	,, 32	do.

BRANDIES.

Cognac	Rs. 31	per doz. Qts.
Do. Vieux	,, 33	do.
Do. Fine Champagne	,, 38½	do.

VERMOUTH.

Premiere qualité	Rs. 14½	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	,, 8	do. Pts.

CHAMPAGNE.

H. Piper & Co.	Rs. 45	per doz. Qts.
Do.	,, 25	do. Pts.
LeForestier	,, 41½	do. Qts.

Special terms for quantity. Mofussil Orders to be accompanied by a remittance or reference.

GEORGE LOCKHART & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
H. PIPER & CO. of REIMS
and A. LAPORTERIE of BORDEAUX.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS:—From H. and C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.

Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 12	per doz. Qts.
Les Canons	,, 16	,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 22	,,
Chateau Lafitte	,, 26	,,

HOCKS:—From G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mayence.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 17-8	per doz. Qts.
Geisenheimer	,, 20	,,
Liebfraumilch	,, 24	,,
Steinwein	,, 24 26	,,
Hochheimer	,, 28	,,
Rudesheimer	,, 33	,,

BEER:—

Ind. Coope & Co.'s Pale Ale	Rs. 5	per doz.
Do. do.	,, 3	,,
Norwegian Beer	,, 5	,, [illegible]ts.
Kreuznacher Export Beer	,, 5-8	,, [illegible]ts.

LIQUEUR:—

Maraschino di Zara	,, 36 do. large bot
Do. do.	,, 38 per 2 do. [illegible]nts

CHAMPAGNE:—

Bouzy, superior quality, from the Société Orientale, d'Epernay	Rs. 30 per d[illegible] Qts.
Do. do. do.	,, 32 per case of 2 doz. Pts.
Auber Royer and Fils Fleur de Sillery	,, 35
Real Eugène Clicquot	,, 20 per doz. Pts.
Heidsieck & Co.'s *Dry Monopole*	Rs. 50 per [illegible] Qts.
Do. do.	Rs. 54 per case of [illegible] doz. Pts.

BRANDY:—

P. Denis Gabriel Gadrad & Co.'s Cognac * Star	Rs. 20
Do. do. ** Stars	23
Do. do. *** Stars	,, 27
Boulestin & Co.'s Cognac	Rs. 20 per doz.
Do. do. do.	22 per case 2 doz. flasks.
Do. do. * Star Cognac	,, 25 per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	,, 24 case 2 doz. flasks.
Muller Frère's Cognac	,, [illegible] per doz. Qts.
G. Johanneton & Fil's Phœnix Cognac * Star	,, [illegible] ,,
Do. do. ** Stars	,, [illegible] ,,
Fromy and Rogée's well known *** Stars	[illegible] ,,

A small consignment of DANISH HAMS [illegible] splendid condition at 12 Annas per lb.

VOLKART B[illegible]THERS.

Bombay, 25th June 1878.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNAT[illegible]NA[illegible] EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND A[illegible] Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS [illegible]TABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Orient Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best material under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, and Gold, Silver and Electro plated mounted Whips, Spurs, [illegible] of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The Italian Mail Steamer ASSIRIA, Captain Boselli, will sail as above on MONDAY, the 1st July, at 10 a.m.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 a.m.

F. MURAGLIA,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents, Rubattino S. N. Company.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

QUARTERLY MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices, on THURSDAY, the 11th July 1878, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business:—

Sanction will be asked to the expenditure from surplus balance of Rs. 5,242-10-4 to Hadji Cassum Joosub, as payment in full of the balance due on his contract for the Marine [illegible]et Sewer, and for work done in excess of his contract. The [illegible] for this work has lapsed.

Ditto to an expenditure of Rs. 600 from ditto, being half cost of repairs during the current year to the road from [illegible]ee to Vehar Lake.

Ditto to the payment from ditto of the following amounts on account of last year's liabilities, the grants for which have lapsed:—

Rs. 1,000 [illegible] Nagpada improvement [illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible]
Rs. 352-8-8 ditto, for work done in the P[illegible]
Rs. 123-13-9 to ditto, for repairs to Municipal buildings at [illegible]nwell.

Sanction will be asked to the payment from surplus cash balance of Rs. 832-14-7 to the Collector of Bombay, being current year's rent of 163,759 square yards of ground adjacent to the Dhobee Lines leased from Government.

Ditto to the payment of (1) Rs. 917-6-9, being balance due on 31st March last of the amount payable by the Municipality as their contribution to Government, on account of Mr. Braham's pension, and of (2) Rs. 320, also payable by the Municipality to meet the difference between the amounts budgetted for and actually payable on the same account from 1st April to 30th November 1878.

Ditto to a grant of Rs. 5,000 for establishing a temporary hospital in a suitable locality in consequence of the great prevalence of sickness and mortality in Mandvie, Dongree, Koombarwara and Khetwady, and the inadequacy of the existing hospital accommodation. As the matter is urgent, the Council have authorised the Commissioner to proceed with the provision of the hospital in anticipation of the Corporation's sanction.

7. Ditto to the expenditure of Rs. 2,650 from surplus cash balance for the building of extra stabling at Boree Bunder, for the additional bullocks of the Health Department used under the new arrangements for the removal of town sweepings.

8. Consideration of the Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report for 1877, and the Report of the Auditors for the same period together with the review thereof by the Town Council.

9. Report from the Committee, appointed by the Corporation to draw up a memorial to Government on the subject of amendment of the Tramways Act.

10. Government Resolution, No. 1733, of 1878, confirming the Municipal By-Laws.

11. Letter from the Secretary, Town Council, reporting the budget transfers made during the past quarter.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 26th June 1878.

POLO. POLO.

Canes with ash [illegible] heads.........	each Rs. 2 8
Do. box[illegible] heads	,, 3 8
Balls............	per dozen. ,, 6 12

Less 10 per cent. discount for cash.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT, FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S FOOD, In small and large bottles, at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 each for Cash. Fresh Consignments at short intervals are imported direct from the Manufacturer.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

[illegible] & COMPANY, Ld, [illegible] splendid assortment of [illegible] G. B. D. BRIAR PIPES.
[illegible]ES. MEDIUM SIZES.
[illegible] LARGE SIZES.
[illegible] STEMS. CURVED STEMS.
[illegible]R MOUTH PIECES.
[illegible] MOUTH PIECES.
[illegible]N MOUTH PIECES.
[illegible]ES OR WITHOUT CASES.
[illegible]ing and reasonable prices.

[illegible]R & COMPANY, Ld.,
[illegible], BYCULLA, AND POONA.

C[illegible]DER SPRUDELSALZ.
[illegible]E NATURAL SALT

Ob[illegible] evaporation and Crystallization of the [illegible]L SPRUDEL WATERS OF CARLSBAD.

	Cash.	Credit.
[illegible]	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 2 12

[illegible]AL MINERAL WATERS.

		Cash.	Credit.
[illegible]	quarts per dozen	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 13 0
[illegible]LLER	pints ,,	6 8	7 8
	quarts ,,	10 8	12 0
[illegible]S	,, ,,	13 8	15 0
[illegible]	pints ,,	9 0	10 0
[illegible]	,, ,,	8 0	9 0

[illegible]ER & COMPANY, Ld.,
[illegible]AY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S
[illegible]TRATED COMPOUND
[illegible]XTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

[illegible]ED with the very best materials and [illegible] greatest care, so as to obtain the full medi[illegible]ies of each of the articles of which it is [illegible]

[illegible]aration of the *finest Jamaica root* is decidedly [illegible] any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be [illegible]d, on account of its portability and superior [illegible]

[illegible] whole active and medicinal properties of [illegible]ghest state of concentration, combined [illegible]nts of the compound decoction ordered [illegible]harmacopœia, the beneficial effects of [illegible]rative and restorative, have been universally [illegible]d established by the sanction and recommendation [illegible] most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
[illegible]	Rs. 2-0	2-4
double size	,, 3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding [illegible] lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FOUND, a BULL TERRIER. Owner should apply to MESS WAITER, 66th Regiment, Colaba.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY in the Fort, one Sitting Room and two Bed Rooms, either Furnished or Unfurnished. Address "DELTA," care of this Office. Terms must be Moderate.

LOUIS FRANK, LANDSCAPE PAINTER, care of Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD, SIMLA.

FOR SALE, Blundell Spence's Fresh Boiled LINSEED OIL at Rs. 10-6-0 per Drum. Apply to RUSTOMJEE MUNCHERJEE BANAJEE, 6, Hornby Row.

FOR SALE, a Pair of fine and showy PONIES, also set of DOUBLE HARNESS, nearly new. Aply to T. BEAUMONT, 1, Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, nearly new, 14 HORSE POWER TANGAPE'S HORIZONTAL ENGINE. Apply to W. NICOL & Co., Metal Mart, Byculla.

JUST PUBLISHED, SOLAR HE[illegible] substitute for Fuel, for Heating Steam Bo[illegible] purposes, by Wm. ADAMS. Bombay Education [illegible] and Messrs. THACKER & Co., Bombay. Rs. 4.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BO[illegible] BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price [illegible] postage Rs. 5 2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRA[illegible] GUIDE, showing every Railway Station [illegible] Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information [illegible] travellers, with a Coloured Map of In[illegible] at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price [illegible]

CHEDDAR CHEESE [illegible] Gruyere do 14 As. FRESH [illegible] lb. PEARSE, Apollo Street.

PURE AND SPARKLING

AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with [illegible] at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form.

	Cash		Cash
SODA WATER	per doz. 0 12	AERATED WATER	per doz. 0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	,, 1 0	POTASH WATER	,, 0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & [illegible]	,, 1 0	LITHIA WATER	,, 1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	,, 1 0	VICHY WATER	,, 1 4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
[illegible] Chemists, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.,

IN returning thanks to their patrons for past favours, beg to call attention to their NEW STOCK and REDUCED PRICES.

[illegible] SUITS.

[illegible]	Rs. 25	Yarn-Dyed Blue Serge Suits	Rs. 25
Fancy West of England Angola Suits	,, 28	Scotch Cheviot Suits	,, 30

DRESS SUITS.

1st Quality, lined throughout Silk	Rs. 80	Light Chesterfield to cover Dress Suits	Rs. 28
2nd do. do. Italian Cloth	,, 65		

FROCK AND VISITING COAT.

Blue or Black Fancy Coating Frock Coat	Rs. 38	Blue or Black Fancy Lounge Coat	Rs. 20
Do. do. do. Visiting Coat	,, 30	do. do. Vest	,, 8

TROUSERS.

Tweed Trousers	Rs. 10	White Moleskin Breeches or Trousers	Rs. 12
Fancy Angola Trousers	,, 12	White Cotton Cord Breeches	,, 12
Do. do. do. Extra quality	,, 15	Drab do. do. do.	,, 12
Bedford Cord Riding Trousers or Breeches	,, 20		

FLANNEL SUITS.

Cricketing Flannel Suits	Rs. 25	Shikar Suits	Rs. 12

SHIRTS, &c.

White Shirts with Linen Fittings	per doz. Rs. 48	Silk and Wool Shirts	each Rs. 8
Coloured French Cambric	,, ,, 48	Flannel Sleeping Suits	from 12 to 14
Oxford Cloth	,, ,, 48	Silk and Wool do.	,, ,, 15
Flannel thoroughly Shrunk	each ,, 7	Oxford Cloth Sleeping Suits	from 5 to 7

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FELT HATS, HUNTING HATS, AND HELMETS ALWAYS ON HAND.

WINDSOR SCARFS.
SAILOR KNOT SCARFS.
BLACK AND WHITE TIES.
PORTMANTEAUS.
RUG STRAPS.

OVERLAND TRUNKS.
UMBRELLAS.
WALKING STICKS.
SOLAR TOPIES.

WHITE AND COLOURED COTTON SOCKS
COLOURED MERINO SOCKS.
REAL MERINO UNDER-VESTS.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
BRACES.
COLLARS.

PRICES QUOTED ABOVE FOR CASH ONLY.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.,
TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS, 13, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

23, RAMPART ROW.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., while thanking the Public for their patronage, beg to CALL their ATTENTION to their LARGE and VARIED STOCK of WATCHES, from which they would recommend the following:—

A good Silver Crystal Face Lever Watch			Rs. 25
Do.	Hunting	do.	25
Do.	½ ,,	do.	27

Their well-known Rs. 50 WATCH, in either open face, hunting or ½ hunting cases, in sizes for Ladies or Gentlemen.

"This watch has been the most successful yet imported, so its cheapness combined with its finished workmanship has secured for it the patronage of all."

The same watch in solid 18 carat gold case	Rs. 150
Do. do. in strong gold case	200
Do. do. keyless	250

Their SILVER WATCH AT Rs. 75 in open fac[illegible] ½ hunting or hunting case.

"This watch [illegible] extra strong silver case with gold hinges and th[illegible]t is fitted with a compensation bal[illegible] and a [illegible] Systeme Brequet."

[illegible]H AT Rs. 40.

[illegible] to the Public, Messrs. F., [illegible] been greatly [illegible] it is unsur-[illegible]

[illegible] Rs. 60 [illegible]

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES	Rs. 90, 100, 120, 185
Do. do. enamelled and jewelled	350, 400, 500
Gentlemen's Keyless Watches, best quality	350 and 500
Gold Chronometer Watches	500, 600, 700
Gold Second Independent	250 to 400
Silver do.	150 to 250
Silver Chronograph Watches	225
Gold Repeaters, striking hours and quarters	350
Do. with dates	400
Do. striking hours and 1 stroke for each 5 minutes	500 to 700
Do. do. hours, quarters, and minutes	700 to 1,000
Do. do. with Eternal Calendar, Moon Phases, &c.	1,200 to 2,000
Silver eight day Lever Watches	150 to 200
Brass Chronographs, watch size	80
Silver do. do.	90
Brass do. large size	65
The Second Hand in all these can be returned to starting point.	
Pedometers, 1st quality	50
&c., &c., &c.	&c.

A beautiful stock of Ladies' Gold Neck-laces, Neck Chains, Victoria Chains, Gentlemen's Alberts on hand.

Catalogues showing 46 patterns will be sent free on application.

Just received an assortment of Children's Gold Earrings of the newest patterns and all sizes.

Travelling Clocks, Office Clocks, Dining Room Clocks, and French Marble Clocks always on hand.

[illegible]RE, LEUBA & CO.

NOTICES.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK
is received by
EVERY MAIL STEAMER.
Per Tin, Cash, Annas 8.
Per case of 4 dozen Tins, Rs. 22.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order a moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne & Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers and Contractors' Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

COCONADA CIGARS!!!
ROBERTS & Co.,
Cigar Manufacturers, Coconada.
(Established 1865.)

DIPLOMA OF HONOR awarded at Vienna Exhibition of 1873 for superior quality and excellence of manufacture. Cigars guaranteed to be manufactured of the best Lunka Tobacco obtainable. One hundred sample cigars (of 20 different kinds) packed in tin, *post free*, to any part of India for a remittance of Rs. 3-8-0.

Remittances to accompany orders except to approved customers.

Orders for 5,000 or more cigars delivered free of all charges at any *Indian Port*.

Price list and further articulars furnished on application.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

ORNAMENTAL IRONWORK.

Lamp Pillars, Gas Lamps, Gat[illegible] Railings, Fountains, Vases, Verandahs, Conservatories, Staircases, and every description of Ironwork.

TURNER & ALLEN,
(W. T. ALLEN & CO.,)
ESTABLISHED 1847.

New and Choice Designs, with Prices, are forwarded to any part of the world, on receipt of 12 stamps. Estimates for Works at Home and Abroad.

2, SOMERSET BUILDINGS,
Lambeth Hill, Upper Thames Street, London,
(LATE OF 203, UPPER THAMES STREET.)

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND,
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, of any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Basars.

General Agent at Bombay,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

NOTICE.

MALIGNANT CHOLERA.

AS this is the season when this dread visitant generally makes its appearance, I wish to make it known to the Profession and the Public, that after years of exact and laborious experiments, both chemical and physical, I have discovered a CERTAIN SPECIFIC for this fearful malady. Pathological investigations, although carried on by some of the most eminent of the Faculty, has thrown no light upon the anture of this awful scourge. After half a century we are *in statu quo.*

My remedy will instantly check the purging and vomiting, relax the spasms of the muscles, re-establish the electrical balance, arrest the putrifactive change of the fluids, set free the action of the liver and kidneys, and promote a genial glow on the surface of the body, and this without the pernicious exhibition of *sedatives* and *astringents*. It is simple and *harmless*, and may be trusted in the hands of any person, who will follow the plain and easily to-be-understood directions that accompany each bottle. Persons wishing to have the remedy must send a remittance of Rs. 5 per bottle. This will include packing, but not postal charges. All orders *must* be accompanied by a remittance in full or they will not be attended to.

ARMED WITH THIS MEDICINE CHOLERA NEED NO MORE BE FEARED THAN A COMMON COLD.

Cholera poison and this medicine are directly antagonistic, and cannot remain in the body as such.

No Household, Hospital, Camp, Railway Station, Ship, Tea or Indigo Plantation should be without this remedy for a single day, and no journey, however slight, should be undertaken without a supply of this medicine.

SMALL DOSES OF THIS REMEDY TAKEN DAILY WILL ACT AS A CERTAIN PROPHYLACTIC AGAINST CHOLERA.

Address
"GALEN."
Umballa.

OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY.

A BLENDING
OF THE
FINEST OLD CAMPBLETOWN
AND
ISLAY WHISKIES,
Selected for the Undersigned.

Per dozen, Rs. 23.

A LARGE SHIPMENT of the above celebrated BLEND having arrived, orders for same will meet with every attention.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJE[illegible]
CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHA[illegible]
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

BEGS to invite the attention of Ladie[illegible] Gentlemen to his large stock of Carved and Plai[illegible] wood, Teakwood, Ebonywood, and Gold Gilt Furn[illegible] Drawing-room, Library, Dining-room, Bed-room, Messe[illegible] Clubs, &c., &c.

BEDSTEAD.

Iron Bedsteads, Babies' Cots, Cradles, Foldin[illegible] Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds of all sizes, [illegible] Children's Cots and Cradles; Bath Tubs, [illegible] Heat Bath Tubs; Portable Bath Tubs with [illegible] Foot Tubs and Cans; Tin Boxes of [illegible]; Bird Ca[illegible] descriptions.

PERAMBULATORS.

Of one, two, and four seats; [illegible] Pictures on canva[illegible] gilt frames; Toilet Glasses [illegible] Blackwood, Maho[illegible] Ebonywood; Rocking Horses of all sizes.

LAMPS.

Carriage and Buggy Lamps; Carriages and [illegible] Police Hand Lanterns; Round Hanging Glo[illegible] flowered with gold, gilt, &c. Argand Hanging [illegible] Tucker, from one to twelve lights; Chandeliers [illegible] eighteen lights.

CROCKERY.

Dinner Sets white and gold, Breakfast Se[illegible] Jug and Basin Sets; Wine Coolers, Cut Tumbl[illegible] Beer Jugs, &c.

FURNITURE.

Cretonnes, Chintzes, Reps, Damasks, Velvets Gi[illegible] Gold, &c., of every colour and description; Carpe[illegible] Borders, and in pieces [illegible] Pillows and M[illegible] Feather Pillows, [illegible] Cotton, Coir, or [illegible] made to sizes, Railway [illegible] Table Covers; Port[illegible] Overland Chairs, &c.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE further begs to state that he [illegible] to receive orders for making Furniture of every [illegible] scription, and according to any kind of pattern sen[illegible] instructions.

J. N. also undertakes to repair, re-line, and polish [illegible] wax and oil, carefully all sorts of furniture, &c., eith[illegible] residence of customers, or in his establishment, if fou[illegible]

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with [illegible] this Presidency and [illegible] supplied from his esta[illegible] Furniture [illegible] descriptions to a great [illegible] of European [illegible] Gentlemen, as well as to H[illegible] Holkar of [illegible] of Jeypore, the Begum of [illegible] the [illegible] Rattywar, and man[illegible] [illegible] India [illegible] for a continuance of [illegible]

NOTICES.

FIRST CLASS HORSES and CARRIAGES on HIRE, at Moderate Terms. Apply at the Stables, in Bell Lane, opposite to the Roman Catholic Chapel in the Fort, or to J. J. D'ALMEIDA, care of Messrs. Thacker and Co., Limited, Watson's Esplanade Hotel.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,
23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, 10 HANK BOBBIN REELS by Joseph Stubbs; 1 PATENT SELF-STOPPING WARPING MACHINE by John Dugdale and Sons, and India Rubber Valves of different sizes. For price and particulars apply to

DINSHAW NOWROJEE, Manager,
Khatau Makanji Spinning & Weaving Company Mill, Byculla.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!! AND BULBS!

PALEKAR & Co., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, have just received from England and Cape of Good Hope their VEGETABLE [illegible] can also supply Fruit Trees—such as, Mango Grafts, Pomeloes, &c.

Price lists can be had Post Free on application.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

COMMENCING on the 1st July there will be a REDUCTION in the 3rd CLASS FARES by MIXED and ORDINARY TRAINS, and the TERMS for which 3rd CLASS RETURN TICKETS are available will be ALTERED.

Full particulars can be obtained on reference to the Company's Time Tables, or on application at the Stations.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th June 1878.

NOTICE.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

ON and from MONDAY, the 1st July 1878, the INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY will be OPENED for PUBLIC TRAFFIC from Mozufferabad Junction to Rohri, the I. V. S. Railway trains running into and out of the Mooltan Station of the S. P. & D. Railway.

For Time Bill see separate advertisement.

M. RAYNE, M.I.C.E.,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Mooltan, 17th June 1878.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses or Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

SPLENDID LAND FOR TEA AVAILABLE IN THE WESTERN DOOARS.

PARTIES desirous of investing in Tea, and wishing to save themselves the trouble and expense of prospecting for good land in the jungle, can have all information supplied by applying to the Government Surveyor, Mr. H. McA. ATKINSON, C. E., Camp, via Julpigori, Bengal.

Any amount of land up to 800 acres can be had from Government under the "Waste Land Rules." Consultation Fee (2) Two Annas per acre.

NOTICE TO MUNICIPALITIES, CONTRACTORS, UP-COUNTRY DEALERS, AND CONSUMERS OF KEROSENE OIL.

THE undersigned have just landed, ex-American Ship Game[illegible]k, from New York direct, a fresh consignment of KEROSENE OIL, Devoe's best refined, marked in diamond, in strong packages, specially adapted for conveyance up-country, high nozzle brass ticket on tins.

Also Jenney's and [illegible]anwell's Kerosene Oil; small screws, and American Kerosene Street Lanterns. Wholesale and retail.

Apply to

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 6, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 1st day of July 1878, at 3 o'clock p.m., to approve the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the New Colaba Press Company, Limited.

With a view to enable the Shareholders to consider and pass the above said Memorandum and Articles of Association of the New Company, a copy of it is left at the Registered Office for [illegible] between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. from this date up to 29th June 1878 inclusive.

SORABJEE RUSTAMJEE BUNSHAH,
Liquidator.

Bombay, 15th June 1878.

NOTICE.

FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE beg to inform you that at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, held this afternoon, the following Resolutions were passed:—

I.—That Messrs. Booth & Co., of Bombay, Merchants, be and they are hereby appointed Managers of the Company, (at the remuneration, and upon the terms mentioned in Clauses 88 and 89 of the Articles of Association of the Company) in the place of Messrs. Jules Siegfried & Co. who are desirous of relinquishing said Office.

II.—That Clause 87 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by deleting therefrom the words Messrs. Jules Siegfried & Co., and substituting and inserting (in said Clause) in lieu thereof the words Messrs. Booth & Co.

III.—That the following Clause be substituted for the present Clause 62 of the said Articles of Association; the whole of which shall be expunged: "The number of Directors of the Company shall not be more than five nor less than three."

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman the Meeting terminated.

The Second Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders to confirm the above Resolutions will be held, MONDAY, the first day of July next, at 3 p. m.

JULES SIEGFRIED & [illegible]

Bombay, 8th June 1878.

ALLAN'S
CYCLONIAN
WATERPRO[illegible] SUIT[illegible]
DRAB AND BLUE [illegible]
CAPES.

CLEARING [illegible]

5, HUMMUM [illegible]

ANGLO-INDIAN [illegible]
ESTABLISHED 18[illegible]
24, APOLLO STREET, B[illegible]Y
and
113, FENCHURCH STREET, LO[illegible]
(WITH AGENTS IN LIVERPOOL, SOUTH[illegible] AND PORTSMOUTH.)

PARCELS and CASES of any [illegible] sent to England or elsewhere. PARCELS taken by [illegible] under to Lo[illegible] [illegible] lb. at [illegible]

[illegible]

To any [illegible] part of [illegible] land, s[illegible] deliver[illegible] a small [illegible] will be n[illegible]

CASE[illegible] by mea[illegible]ment (irre[illegible]ive of weight to) port [illegible] in Engla[illegible] at Re[illegible] per cubic foot shipp[illegible] [illegible]luded. [illegible] and up[illegible] at cargo rates. Minim[illegible] payment of charges is [illegible] one-fourth is added [illegible] rates.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 28TH JUNE 1878.

THERE is no fresh feature in the political advices received to-day. The news that the sittings of Congress will henceforth be held daily, is so far satisfactory, inasmuch as the negotiations will not now be prolonged to the extent that was at one time feared, and it is to be hoped that a definite settlement one way or the other will shortly be arrived at.

Business here, as is usual on Mail day at this season of the year, has been almost at a standstill. Shipping operations have, moreover, been quite put a stop to by incessant rain, which will, however, if it continues, no doubt stimulate the demand from up-country for Piece Goods and Yarns, and lead to that off-take from the bazaar which has been so anxiously looked for by Importers.

Yesterday's commercial telegrams from home reported quiet Markets generally. Consols are unchanged at 95⅜, and French Rentes at 113¼. In the London General Produce Markets Linseed is reported steady and Rapeseed firm at previous rates, Coffee unchanged at 106s. for Mid. Plantation, and 75s. for Good Ordinary Native Ceylon. Coccanut Oil is also unchanged at £39-10 for Ceylon and £51-5 for Cochin.

The Market for Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday was rather weaker, and the Liverpool Cotton Market opened quiet and closed dull at previous quotations.

From New York yesterday's telegrams still quote Mid. Uplands at 11⅛ cents per lb. Futures are, however, quoted at 11 3-16, which is an advance of 1-16th per lb. on the previous day's quotation. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Thursday's Receipts	Nil	600	1,500
Six days' do.	4,000	4,900	10,000
	4,000	5,500	11,500
Previously	4,186,000	3,907,800	4,050,830

[illegible] on Wednesday shows a decrease of £900,000 in the Reserve and £500,000 in Bullion, and on the other hand an increase of £1,900,000 in the Bills discounted. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having declined from 40⅝ to 36 per cent., the Directors at their meeting yesterday raised the rate of Discount to 3 per cent. In the open market the rate for 6 months sight bills has advanced to 3¼ per cent.

Bar Silver has advanced ⅛th, the quotation now being 52¼ per oz. Shipments are advised to Calcutta of £90,000, but none to this port by yesterday's P. and O. Steamer from Southampton.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been very quiet with only a small business doing. Early in the day rates were rather firmer owing to the advance in Silver, but on the receipt of telegrams from Calcutta, quoting 6 months' sight Bank Bills at 1s. 8½d., our market gave way, and at the close there are more buyers than sellers at yesterday's quotations. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	......	1s. 8⅜d.	per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 8 9-16d.	"
Credits,	6 "	1s. 8½d.	"
Documents,	6 "	1s. 8 17-32d.	"

The SHARE MARKET is firmer, and with more favourable crop prospects rates for most of the Spinning and Weaving Companies have advanced Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share. Bank of Bombay shares have also advanced half per cent., and at their present value of Rs. 728½ there are buyers and no sellers.

In COTTON to-day we have not heard of a single transaction. This is no doubt partly due to the dull state of the Liverpool Market but mainly to the heavy rains. Dealers are willing to sell at a further decline of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy without finding buyers.

In SEEDS there is no change to report. To-day's quotation for Guzerat Rapeseed is Rs. 7-12 to Rs. 7-13 per cwt., and for Linseed Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 6-10 per cwt.

FREIGHTS continue depressed. For Liverpool the nominal quotation by steamer is 30s. per ton, and at this rate the "Trentham Hall" (s) is reported to have been fixed for a small portion of her cargo. There is, however, little prospect of even this rate being maintained. By sailing ship we quote 12s. 6d. for wooden and 17s. 6d. for iron vessels.

In PIECE GOODS, although no quotable improvement has taken place, there is a better feeling in the bazaar, and dealers show more disposition to operate at former rates.

COALS are unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	135
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	8 do.	71[illegible]
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p. ct	728½
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	595
National Bank of India,	37,320	£25	£12-10	8 do.	108

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.*	790
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	100
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	800
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	18 p.s.	235

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,350	150 p.s.	1,200
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	965
Albert Ginning Co......	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co......	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	560
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	690
Berar Company	155	500	all	45 p.s	480
Indian Press Co	[illegible]	350	all	14 do	125
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	73
Carwar Co	[illegible]00	1,500	all	75 do	600
Colaba Press Co	[illegible]00	1,880	all	50 do	450
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	[illegible]	300	all	15 do	220
East India Press Co..	352	1,000	all	100 do	845
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	[illegible]250	50 do	1,250
French Press Co.......	300	500	all	40 do	380
Imperial Press Co......	1,150	—	1,400	100 do	305
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	350	40 do	340
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25 do	350
Scinde Press Co.	400	850	750	60 do	495
Scinde [illegible] Cotton [illegible]	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,200
V[illegible] Gin and [illegible]	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600
[illegible] Press	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	500

*Per Share for the half-year

[illegible]NNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

[illegible] Mills	408	2,000	1,700	—	800
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	25 p.s.	1,075
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	1,080
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p. s.	1,989
Anglo-In[illegible] Company	[illegible]00	100	100	..	82
[illegible]	300	2,000		40 p.s.	1,200
[illegible]	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	1,045
[illegible] Hemp and Jute Mill Company........	2,000	300	all	15 p. s	230
[illegible]ch Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p. s	75
[illegible]os S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	25 p. s	810
[illegible]oria S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	40 p. s	995
[illegible]tral India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	640
Dharumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	845
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	40 p.s*	1,260
Great [illegible]	1,400	1,000	all	35 p.s*	1,100
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	35 p.s.	975
Hyderabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000		850
[illegible] Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	950
[illegible]ctah Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	880
[illegible]jee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.s*	860
[illegible] Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	785
[illegible] U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70 p s*	1,260
[illegible]er & Bombay [illegible] W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	37
[illegible] and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	26p.s*	315
Maneckjee Petit's......	2,500	4,000	all	5 p.s*	1,310
[illegible]rjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,345
[illegible] S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	285
[illegible] S. and W. Co.	950	1,000	all	35 p.	925
[illegible] and W. Co....	400	1,000	all		600
[illegible] Manufac[illegible] Co., Ld.......	[illegible]00	2,000	all		690
[illegible] and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	20 p.s*	360
[illegible]	1,000	625	all	30 p.s*	760
[illegible] Wales Spinning	[illegible]	[illegible]	all	75	1,075
Sassoon [illegible] & W. Co.,	1,500	[illegible]	all	30 p.s.	885 xd.
Do Spinning ..	[illegible]	1,000	all	75 p.s.	800
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	600	1,000	250	125 p.s.	205
[illegible]toria Mills ..	500	1,000	all	..	955
[illegible]	559	1,000	all	25 p. s.	715

*Per Share for the half-year.

RAILW[illegible] COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20 218 3 0	p. c.	[illegible]93
Do. New £20 Shares....	..	[illegible] 130 14 6	do.	[illegible]26
Ditto	..	65 7 3	do.	72
Ditto	..	[illegible] 13 1	do.	32
[illegible] and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	[illegible]000	do.	1,1[illegible]
New Shares ..	..		do.	

[illegible]mbay Burmah [illegible] Corporat[illegible] [illegible]nbay G[illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE ship ALLEGIANCE, 1,180 tons, Captain J. James, will sail to-day for Browse Island, in ballast.

THE BARQUE HOPE, 536 tons, Captain J. Cromar, will sail to-day for Browse Island, in ballast.

THE ship LOCH RANZA, 1,075 tons, Captain A. Lamont, will sail to-day for Anjee, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. s.s. PUTTIALLA, 494 tons, Captain K. Macaulay, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Lieut. Minchin, Mr. C. H. Gallwey, Lieut. J. M. Johnstone, one native lady and twenty-four deck passengers.

THE HALL LINE s.s. SPEKE HALL, which arrived in harbour on the 27th inst. from Liverpool, brought the following cargo :—762 packages piecegoods, 243 bales twist, 452 tons coals, 6 cases glassware, 748 cases tinplates, 105 drums oil, 13 cases lamps, 2,006 bundles iron hoops, 29 packages papers, 150 cases soap, 75 kegs whiting, 100 kegs red lead, 150 casks disinfecting powder, 18 casks wine, 3 cases metal, 34 barrels salamoniac, 500 barrels alum, and many packages merchandise and iron.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
28	Puttialla (s)	Macaulay	Kurrachee, June 25.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
28	Pegasus	Powell	Fanning Island.
	Gemsbok	Hall	Zanzibar.
	Mirzapore (s)	Parish	Southampton.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—Ship Loch Ranza, Lamont, to Anjee. Ship Allegiance, James, to Browse Island. Barque Hope, Cromar, to Mauritius.

The steamer Calcutta, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

24 Himalaya (s)	Eaton	Bombay, June 1.
Star of Denmark	Willis	London, Mar 13.

DEPARTURES

June 24.—Steamer Teviot. Ship Glencek.

MADRAS.

June. DEPARTURES.

26 Deerfoot	....	London via Coast.
Cyrene	....	London via Coast.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 28.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta s—10 cases copal varnish, and 4 casks red paint, The Agra Bank.

European s—4 casks china clay and 10 casks acid, Currumchund Premchund.

FROM LONDON.

Jeanie Douglas—55 runlets tar and 30 barrels pitch, A H Jeewanjee.

Bernina s—2 cases perfumery, Muncherjee Pallonjee ; 1 qr cask spirit, 5 cases moselle, 7 cases still hock and 3 cases champagne, M F Cash and Co ; 26 cases clocks, Jamsetjee Rojee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—4 bundles corks, The C Bank of I A an[illegible]ina.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JU[illegible] 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Indiana —225 bales cotton, Nursee [illegible]owjee and Co.
Stockbridge —800 bags rice, Bhan[illegible] Pursotum and Co.
Rajpoot —122 bales cotton, Lal[illegible] Ludha ; 100 bales cotton, Bhanji Ramdyall.
Bernina s—50 bales rags, Go[illegible] ; 51 bales cotton, Jairam Dyal ; Luckmedas Khimjee Poonja ; 100 bales cotton, E Spencer 72 bales cotton, Khet[illegible] and 30 bales rags, Goculdass Toolseedas and Co ; 50 bales Goculdass Cullianjee.
Olympia s—180 cwts rapeseed and 225 cwts linseed, Hursamull Madhowram 8 horns, Hassum Noor Mahamed.
Reaper —200 c[illegible]

FOR LONDON.

Mirzapore s—23 boxes silver coins, Rs 45,200, The C M Bank of India and China ; 10 cases bristles, R D Paruck.

Tr[illegible] Incore s—27 cwts pepper and 22 cwts cuscusroot, Joonus Moladina ; 8 bags white pepper, Joonus Moladina.

FOR HAVRE.

Francois s—400 cwts B horns, George, Lockhart and Co ; 4,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra s—50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra s—200 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co 525 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

City of Baltimore s—700 cwts ooplate, Amooluck Khoobchund ; 42 cwts sandalwood, S N Tulatee ; 4 cwts M of P shells, and 2 cwts D horns, Essabhoy Nensey ; 146 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 18 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 11 chests opium, Jakeeram Jaisraz ; 11 chests opium, Morarbhoy Vizbhoocan ; 14 chests opium, Magunlall Wanichund ; 17 chests opium, Sewsunker Baldew.

FOR SHANGHAI.

City of Baltimore s—26½ chests opium, M S Gubbay.

HIGH COURT—JUNE 29.

[Before the Hon. the Chief JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

Appeals for [illegible] disposal.

348-Re A R Shirazian, Insolvent—M H Khan—C A Turner vs H R Cormack.—Prescot and W.
407-77—Khunderao M—Kisserbai vs Mariambai and others—Tyebjee and S.
384-77—In person (a pauper)—Dewoobai vs Janabai and others—In person.

[Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

415-77—Jefferson and Payne—Mahomed Hajee Ally vs The Frere S and W Co—Macfarlane and Green.—Part heard.
718-77—Tyabjee and Sayani—Vunmalee Withuldas and another vs Hurjeewan Mohundass and others—Macfarlane, G, Ardaseer H, Muljee and B.
756-77—Shapurjee and T—Kursetjee Rustomjee C and others vs Kessowjee Jadowjee—Craigie, Lynch and O.
43 78—J C Cama—Ambabai vs Tatia Aylajee—Nanu and H.
268-77—Muljee and B—M B Barbhaya and another vs Moses Reubin P—Balkrishna and B.

EXTRAORDINARY JURISDICTION.

175-77—Macfarlane and G—Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia vs Anundrao Damothur Senay—H Bicknell.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

SHIPS FROM HOME PORTS.

1346 Prince Charles, Irvine—Liverpool, Feb. 18.
962 Timour, Robbins—Liverpool, March 12.
1299 Lady Dufferin, McFee—London, March 22.
1735 St. Enoch—Dundee, March 26.
1872 Prince Rudolph, Brass—Liverpool, March 26.
1262 William Douglas, Douglas—Liverpool, April 3.
1490 Stornoway, Storm—Liverpool, April 3.
741 Modern, Stewart—Ardrossan, April 6.
1007 Blythswood, Thomas—Dundee, April 6.
1317 Berengaria, Littlejohn—Clyde, April 9.
1284 Goshawk, Aberdeen—Newcastle, April 11.
2100 Red Cloud—Boston, April 12.
965 Contest, James—Liverpool, April 14.
1311 Yarkand, Callander—London, April 16.
1213 Princeport, Brown—Liverpool, April 17.
1376 Becherdass Ambaidass, Williams—Liverpool, April 17.
1259 Charlotte Gladstone, McLaren—Liverpool, April 21.
1199 British India, Thomson—Shields, April 25.
403 Hermione, Milner—Liverpool, April 25.
1256 Cartsburn, Hunter—Liverpool, April 29.
1277 Janet Cowan, Campbell—Sunderland, April 29.
858 Ardvar, Duncan—Dundee, May 1.
899 Semantha, Morrisey—Liverpool, May 3.
1410 W. H. Corsar, Courtney—Liverpool, May 3.
1490 King Cenric, Buos—Newport, May 6.
1072 Natant, Walker—Liverpool, May 16.
1400 Rockhurst, McIntyre—Cardiff, May 16.
1135 Cambridge, Hill—Cardiff, May 18.
1369 Stowell Brown, Wadman—Liverpool, May 20.
1518 Austriana, Gilhes—Liverpool, May 24.
1590 Sam Skolfield, Skolfield—Liverpool, May 27.
1132 George H. Oulton, Hamilton—Cardiff, May 29.
1238 Indian Chief, Fraser—Liverpool, May 29.
1206 Lady Lisgar, Jones—Liverpool, May 29.
1372 Meirion, Williams—Tyne, June 2.
1278 Chrysolite—Liverpool, June 2.
805 Alta, Hansen—Tyne, June 4.
1430 Sierra Madrona—Tyne, June 4.
1490 Desdemona, Towill—Cardiff, June 5.
984 Snow Queen, Graham—Liverpool, June 5.
1136 Romania, Jack—Cardiff, June 5.
992 Buttermere, Ogilvie—Penarth, June 6.
1538 Esther Roy, Roy—Liverpool, June 13.
1794 British Ambassador—Shields, June 14.
1540 Prince Lucien, Cochran—Liverpool, June 17.
696 Dragon, McClennow—London, loading.
745 Warlock, Tolley—London, loading.
1460 Wiltshire, Coteswortb—Liverpool, loading.
790 Emma Marr, Shields—Liverpool, loading.
994 Fleur de Lis, Ross—Liverpool, loading.
1292 Fearnought, Graham—Liverpool, loading.
864 Bessie H., McManus—London, loading.
1178 Normandy, Sukey—Liverpool, loading.
1000 Lalla, Vance—Cardiff, loading.
1307 Prince Leopold, Chrishan—Cardiff, loading.
1320 Prince Eugene, Smith—Cardiff, loading.
996 Vaeni, Larensen—Newcastle, loading.
1246 Grasmere, Windermere—Penarth, loading.

FROM OUTPORTS.

1116 St. James—Calcutta, April 14.
1064 Webfoot, Owens—Moulmein, May 18.
875 Hongomont, Scotland—Moulmein, May 29.
1419 Falstaff, Greig—Rangoon, loading.
967 Lady Melville, Hawson—Moulmein, loading.
[illegible]43 Nesutan—Moulmein, loading.
[illegible]88 Glenlyon, Try—Rangoon, loading.
[illegible]4 Landore—Moulmein, loading.
County of Peebles Wallace—Newcastle N. S. W., loading.
Cashmere, Lyon—Newcastle N. S. W., loading.
[illegible]eann Uamha—Mauritius.
[illegible]erewitch, Langley—Moulmein, loading.

STEAMERS

SHORTLY DUE.

[illegible]stello, Hore—Calcutta—Left Suez Canal June 3.

[illegible]ITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 27.

[illegible] Surg, on [illegible]y, from Ahmedabad.

JUNE 28.

[illegible] Lieut, 33rd Re[illegible] Medl Cert, from Kurrachee.
[illegible]ieut, 3rd Sind Hors[illegible] on duty, from Jacobabad.

DEPARTURE.—JUNE 28.

[illegible]t Col; Bengal Chief Instructors, to rejoin, to [illegible]
[illegible], 3rd Sind Horse, on leave, to Poona.

[illegible]DAR FOR JUNE—JULY, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

[illegible]on .... 30th, 5h. 22·0m. A.M.

[illegible]	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
[illegible]	[illegible] Peter.	[illegible]	[illegible]9	10 58 m 10 23 a	[illegible] 0 m 4 55 a
[illegible]	Sunday after Trinity	5 27	6 39	11 34 m 11 8 a	4 44 m 5 34 a
[illegible]	....	5 28	6 39	0 13 m 11 53 a	5 28 m 6 15 a
[illegible]	English Mail expected.	5 28	6 [illegible]	0 48 a [illegible]	6 9 m 6 54 a
[illegible]	.....	5 29	6 39	0 10 m 1 26 a	6 52 m 7 38 a
[illegible]	.....	[illegible]	6 [illegible]	1 28 m [illegible]	7 37 m 8 25 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

SHIELDS—MANWELL—June 18th, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, by the Rev. F. D. Sharpin, Talbot George Shields, Equestrian, Wilson's Great World Circus, to Annie Margaret, the youngest daughter of Mr. Frank Manwell.

DEATHS.

GAHAGAN—June 28th, of convulsions, Alexander Clement youngest child of Mr. John Gahagan, aged 5 years, 9 months, and 3 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ROBERTS—June 23rd, at Calcutta, the wife of Morom George Roberts, of a son.

SULLEN—June 10th, at Mooltan, the wife of Mr. S. Sullen, of a son.

DEATHS.

BECK—June 22nd, at Mussoorie, the dearly beloved wife of Mr. Thomas Beck, S. P. and D. Railway, aged 31 years.

GRAY—June 17th, at Tezpore, Assam, Herbert Evelyn Cyril, the infant son of Lieutenant M. A. Gray, Assistant Commissioner, aged 4 months.

HILL—June 21st, at Gopalpoor, near Jehannabad, Gya State Railway, of sunstroke, Richard Hugh Hill, son of Hugh B. Hill, Esq., of Larkfield, Enniscorthy, Co., Wexford, Ireland, aged 32 years.

TULLOCH—June 23rd, at Mussoorie, Francis Lauretta, the beloved wife of Major A. Tulloch, 2nd in Command, 26th P. N. I.

WOOD—June 22nd, at Ghazipur, Mary the beloved wife of Mr. J. Wood, Opium Department, aged 51 years.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1878.

SOLOMON, who is regarded as a very good authority on most subjects, warns mankind that certain bad consequences will happen to those w[illegible] should people look upon the wine when [illegible] We presume that in his day there we[illegible] white or yellow wines, otherwise he w[illegible] have extended his prohibition to more [illegible]nes than red. However, to a certain ext[illegible] his omission has been filled up by Mr. Cl[illegible] and, one of our best known citizens, who [illegible] looked upon P. and O. sherry and condem[illegible] it ; he has even gone further, for he tast[illegible] wrath. At the last half-yearly of rousing [illegible] Company, after the Chairman meeting [illegible] the adoption of the report and had pr[illegible] everybody in a speech which implied prais[illegible] the Company was about the best managed [illegible] the world, and that it would be cruel to take the Mail contract away from it—after the inevitable objections of Captain Bayne had been spoken of—after everything appeared to point a completely amicable declaration of dividends—Mr. Cleveland rose and pointed out that after all there was a fly in the pot of ointment. It was the sherry. The other wines supplied on board the Company's steamers did not much delight him—in short, he thought they were inferior ; but it was the sherry which called forth his particular denunciations. It was particularly bad ; it was really not fit to drink ; and "when he had asked an officer of the ship "he was travelling in how it came to pass there "was such bad sherry on board, he was told it "was supplied by a great friend of one of the "directors." This was scarcely a satisfactory reply to a man who did not care much about who supplied the wines so long as the wines were good. Mr. Cleveland had, however, an object in mentioning it. In the good old times the P. and O. Company used to be the victim of numerous impositions, and as a consequence it lost money heavily. Valuable contracts for this article or that had to be given away, and it not unfrequently happened that they were given to the friend of some influential director, with the consequence that the Company had to pay extravagantly for an inferior thing. The jobbery that was thus perpetrated was pretty notorious in England, and when the shareholders used to cry out about unsatisfactory dividends they were good-naturedly told by their friends that it was no wonder the Company was going to the dogs when it had to pay "gentlemen" for supplying articles usually supplied by merchants, tradesmen, and farmers. This very sherry, which has been the opprobrium of P. and O. ships for many years, and against which Mr. Cleveland [illegible] have made the fortune of the lucky gentleman who a year ago held the high office of Lord Mayor of London. Of late years the P. and O. Company has been making a strenuous endeavour to recover itself from this career of extravagant bad management. It has pinched itself in every direction which economical minds could suggest. It "cut" the tea of the officers, abolished a number of purser-ships, and reduced shore establishments, and brought upon its head a vast amount of grumbling from its old servants. These sorrowfully said that the glory of the Company had departed because it was relapsing from careless liberality into a state of meanness. Nevertheless, the P. and O. Company did the wisest thing it could when it set about stern retrenchment. Other companies, with excellent steamers, were rising against it to compete for the great passenger trade of the East. These companies were worked by shrewd business-men at the lowest rates, and if the P. and O. Company were still to hold its own, it must cut off superfluities and settle down to work in good earnest.

This brings us back to the complaint Mr. Cleveland brought against the sherry and the other liquors supplied on board the P. and O. steamers. When he said that the sherry was really not fit to drink, nobody ventured to contradict him. The unfortunate sherry did not appear to have a single friend in Court, and its character was so bad that it was condemned without a voice dissentient. Why was the sherry so bad? Mr. Cleveland apparently suggested the answer in his repetition of the remark that the wine was supplied by a "great friend of one of the directors." It is possible, therefore, that notwithstanding the undoubted reforms which the directors have carried out, and the exertions which have been made to procure the very best articles at the very lowest rates obtainable in the open market, there still linger one or two traces of jobbery. The directors had better see to this. Perhaps there are more articles than the sherry supplied by "great friends of directors," and if this is the case, and better arrangements can be made, they ought to be made at once. The competition against the Company is growing yearly, and when the ships of the Hall Line, the City Line, and the Anchor Line are capable of performing journeys between India and England which rival the best performances of the Company's steamers, it is easy to perceive that the competition is of a very formidable description. Every complaint, therefore, which is made publicly against the arrangements on board the Company's steamers has the effect of lowering the Company in public estimation, and of tending to send passengers to other steamers. It is not often that bad sherry has any other moral than that people should not drink it ; but the bad sherry held up to public obloquy by Mr. Cleveland has a moral for the directors of the P. and O. Company which they will be wise not to neglect. The "great friends of the directors" who have contracts ought to be looked up ; their wares should be examined, and the prices that are paid for the goods they supply ought to be compared with the market prices. The P. and O. Company is emphatically an aristocratic company. Thousands of people swear by it on account of that very peculiarity. It should therefore make a point of securing the very best meats and drinks that can be had, for bad sherries and bad liquors of any description have an odour of vulgarity about them, and if once the Company lost the flavour of gentility that hangs round it still, it would be a terrible sufferer. A charm which now secures it numerous constituents would be broken and other companies would reap considerable profits from the event. We confess that we should not like to see any catastrophe occur to the P. and O. Company through bad management. It is a Company of pleasant associations, and for many years has been blessed by Englishmen as the link which connects the old country with India, while thousands of invalids carried on board one of its steamers in the last stage of exhaustion have lived to bless the Company as the gate of life, their way out of the Indian valley of the shadow of death. We have therefore dwelt upon the bad sherry more in sorrow than in anger. It is true that an Englishman loves good wine, and that he feels insulted when he pays for it good and gets it bad. His delight lies not in P. and O. sherries, but in the glorious vintage described by the poet—

> Wines that, heaven knows when,
> Had sucked the fire of some forgotten sun,
> And kept it thro' a hundred years of gloom,
> Yet glowing in a heart of ruby.

But notwithstanding these undoubted fac[illegible], we bear the P. and O. sherry no partic[illegible] grudge, our principal object hitherto ha[illegible] been not so much to be very severe up[illegible] its physical characteristics as to point the moral that is derivable from its mere appea[illegible]ce on board a respectable P. and O. steamer, an[illegible] which moral the managers of the Company ought to take to heart at once.

At the same meeting where the she[illegible]ry came in for such righteous condemnati[illegible] several speakers complained of the bad acc[illegible]mmodation for Overland travellers provided [illegible]oth on the Italian and the Egyptian railways. There is no doubt that the complaints made [illegible]n this subject were perfectly just. The Egypt[illegible] railway is especially objectionable, for n[illegible] only are the carriages of an inconvenient and obsolete pattern, but they are not kept wi[illegible] even common cleanliness, and a traveller [illegible]o has been accustomed to the splendid s[illegible]o carriages which are run on the India[illegible] lin[illegible]s enters a train in Egypt with misgivings about his comfort which are justified long before he comes to his journey's end. The Italian carriages are not much better, and the officials connected with them are almost as lazy and indifferent as their Egyptian brethren. To get a better state of affairs introduced on the Continental lines and the Egyptian line would be an admirable task for the directors of the P. and O. Company to address themselves to, but unfortunately it would be a very difficult one to accomplish, as the Company has no control over these lines. The Italian Government is slow to move and slow to accomplish, and the Khedive; [illegible] Company is powerless so far as these lines are concerned, for it could not bring any pressure to bear upon their owners by threatening to withdraw its custom, as it has no alternative railway routes open to it. Nevertheless, the directors might do something by making persistent applications for reforms : the English Government might be moved to take some interest in passengers as well as mails, and the Egyptian and Italian Governments might in the course of time see it would be to their interest to make their travellers as comfortable as possible. Every blemish in the comfort of a journey with the Overland Mails injures the P. and O. Company, no matter how little the injury may be, and bad railway accommodation as well as bad sherry has a certain effect upon intending travellers between India and England.

THE PARIS INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JUNE 7.

IN my last letter I mentioned the project for lighting up the more central quarters of Paris with electric light, and the experiments which have been begun with that object in view. There have been already, for three or four months, electric lamps in the Place de l'Opera and in front of the gardens of the Tuileries ; but it is now proposed to do the thing on a much grander scale, and by means of more powerful apparatus. During the week the whole of the Avenue de l'Opera has been lighted up in the same way as the Place de l'Opera. I went last night to judge of the effect, and found it very grand. The contrast between the Rue de la Paix, which has still the ordinary gas-lamps, and the Avenue de l'Opera is remarkable. After gazing on the long rows of great globular electric lights in the latter, the small square gas-lamps in the Rue de le Paix really looked as if their light were transmitted through glass of a deep dull yellow colour. People who remember when gas-lamps were substituted for oil-lamps, in the streets of Paris, tell me precisely the same comparison was then made in favour of the former. Experiments were tried last year in the Champs Elysées and Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, and a splendid flood of light was concentrated and thrown directly on the Arc de l'Etoile, the effect being, I am told, truly magnificent ; but the light was too white and brilliant, [illegible] that it caused the eyes to ache. [illegible] and weak-sighted people could not bear [illegible]wards. Horses became restive, and even the dogs seemed puzzled by the unusual phenomenon. Since then it has been attempted by various means, such as imparting to it a pale bluish tint, to somewhat subdue the extreme brilliancy of the electric light. This has been successfully accomplished in the case of the lamps on the Place de l'Opera, and the Place de la Concorde ; but as a consequence their splendour has been greatly diminished. I remember, about nineteen or twenty years ago, the electric light at the extreme end of the spit at Dungeness was so brilliant that seamen were deceived by it, and believing themselves more distant from it than they really were, were allured to their destruction, like moths round a lamp on a summer's night. The light was, therefore, removed to the South Foreland, which can be closely approached with less danger. It was, however, considered that the electric light was not at all adapted for lighthouses, and since that time I believe it has seldom, if ever, been applied to that purpose. The experiments which I spoke of having witnessed last week were considered fairly successful, but the concentrated light is still, I think, too white and shining for most visions. Even out of the immediate line of the direct rays, I was able to read as clearly as by daylight ; but I felt a painful dizziness about the eyes on removing them from my newspaper. The effect of the contrast between the exceeding brightness of the objects on which the electric rays fell and their deep sombre shadows was simply magic, while it was further varied by the yellow glare of the ordinary gas-lamps and the illuminations over the cafés. All the street pavement appeared dazzling white —almost like ice by moonlight ; and the people looked scarcely like inhabitants of this world—so bright were those parts of the figure on which the rays fell, while the rest seemed in the deepest obscurity. The long, clearly defined, black shadows on the pavement added to the mysterious effect ; but the most magic result of the light was where it fell on elaborate architecture, such as corinthian capitals and fluted columns, all the details of which were brought out in the boldest relief, and what by daylight appeared mean and unworthy attention became romantic and fairy-like under the influence of this wondrous illumination. We seemed to be in an enchanted city. The only other scene I can at all compare with it is St. Mark's Square at Venice, as it appears on a fine autumn evening with the moon rising through the usually transparent atmosphere of Italy, immediately behind the church of San Marco, or shining over the sea and through the slender columns of the Doge's palace, and pouring its rich flood of rays over the tower and monumental columns, and down on the moving crowd on the tesselated pavement below. The same general effect is produced by the drowning of the garish light from the cafés and lamps, in the pure pale rays of Selene, as she starts serenely on her nightly journey. There are the long shadows, and the bold reliefs—only softer and much less pronounced than under the electric light.

The most wonderful effect of the electric light last week was seen where it fell on the trees of the Boulevards. The leaves, as they trembled and shook in the passing breeze, seemed all aglitter with the sheen of silver intermingled with dark green, reminding me of the mango and peeple trees in India, alive and sparkling with myriads of fire-flies, as I have often seen them on a fine night after rain. It must, however, be distinctly remembered that I am now speaking of the effect produced by the *concentrated* light with which the experiments were made, and not of the much more subdued effect of the same light, as practically applied in the Place and Avenue de l'Opera and the Place de la Concord[illegible] where, though the rays are strong and bright, th[illegible] are at the same time soft and mellow enough for even the weakest eyes.

But here we are on the Boulevards again !—always gay, but even gayer now than they have perhaps ever been before, for so many weeks together. Certainly the summer season, and from nine in the evening till midnight, is the best time to see these famous promenades. While the pavement remains in comparative obscurity a powerful flood of light is [illegible]wn from gas reflectors against the gleam[illegible] [illegible]-glas[illegible] of the shops, the choice [illegible] [illegible]y ar[illegible] which have been re-arra[illegible] [illegible] with a special view to nig[illegible] [illegible] The [illegible] ous pretty little many-col[illegible] [illegible] green trees, where the ne[illegible] [illegible] now all lighted up, an[illegible] variety to the scene. T[illegible] [illegible] flowers, the first to app[illegible] first also to wither and [illegible] three weeks ago ; the blo[illegible] acacia trees followed t[illegible] and now, though the [illegible] spring colours on the [illegible] place to the deeper [illegible] nature seems in th[illegible] the freshness of ev[illegible] by the constant, be[illegible] [illegible]ll all last month, and has continu[illegible] [illegible] almost up [illegible] the present time—a fortunate [illegible]ng, by the way, for the new lawns and rec[illegible]y plantee trees in the gardens of the Exh[illegible]tion. The foliage of the trees on the Boulevar[illegible] is, at present, so thick and spreading, tha[illegible] [illegible]he second and third stages of the houses are a[illegible]ost hidden from the view of passers on the side[illegible]ks ; while the inhabitants are dissatisfied b[illegible]use they cannot see the animated multitude o[illegible] [illegible] opposite *trottoirs.* All day long the Boul[illegible]ds teem with crowds over whom pleasure [illegible] business hold divided sway, but as night app[illegible]aches the throng grows denser, and pleasure [illegible]igns supreme. Long before the sun goes dow[illegible] [illegible]oursier and business men of all kinds have go[illegible] home—to reappear shortly, it is true, on the [illegible]ulevard des Italiens or at Tortoni's, but in quite another character. The value of coupons and [illegible]he fluctuations on the bourse are nearly f[illegible]gotten, until the following forenoon brings the [illegible]ursiers back to that classic looking temple of [illegible]mmon at the end of the Rue Vivienne. After dinner the hotels empty out their varied living [illegible]ntents on the Boulevards. The tramways, om[illegible]ibuses, and voitures de places, which all day lo[illegible] have been carrying crowds to Passy, or the [illegible]hamp de Mars, returning almost empty, [illegible] now crammed with passengers seeking the [illegible]entre of Paris and the Boulevards, and [illegible] as difficult to get into town, as it was du[illegible] day to get out of it, passengers having [illegible] wait half an hour and more at the [illegible]ions before their numbers are called by t[illegible] conductor of tramway or omnibus, as the ca[illegible] [illegible]ay be ; and yet the number of these vehicle[illegible] has been almost doubled since the Exhibition was opened. This influx continues till afte[illegible] [illegible]en o'clock, when the tide of population beg[illegible] to ebb again from the central quarters towar[illegible] the Faubourgs, gradually gaining forge till n[illegible]ly midnight, after which hour the omnibuses and tramways cease to run. The thin crowds [illegible]ow on the Boulevards dribble away by degrees and diminish proportionally as the small hours [illegible] crease ; but the stream continues to ebb fe[illegible]ly outwards all night long, until at daylight [illegible]he healthy fresh-looking workmen, returning t[illegible] [illegible]ir daily labour, [illegible] and nocturnal frequenters of the Boulevards, going home to sleep til after midday. *Qu[illegible] Pierre se leve, Paul se couche.*

The cafés on the Boulevards should be s[illegible] at night, when lighted up by enormous cha[illegible]liers, with hundreds of lights reflected [illegible]d repeated, again and again, from side to side, [illegible] the great mirrors on the walls all round. S[illegible] a blaze of light streaming on mirrors, gil[illegible] coloured and ornamented columns, marble ta[illegible] scarlet velvet cushioned seats and sofas, [illegible] the gay, characteristic, ever-changing cro[illegible] who throng these gorgeous saloons, it is wo[illegible] one's while to see at least once in a life-tim[illegible] and yet withal, even the grand café, the larg[illegible] and handsomest of these establishments, can[illegible] in my opinion, compare favourably with man[illegible] more modest house at Vienna. I consider t[illegible] the cafés are more distinctly a *specialite* [illegible] Vienna than even at Paris. They are, perha[illegible] less glittering and showy [illegible] the Austrian capit[illegible] but certainly not less elegant ; and they are more snug and comfortable. At the same t[illegible] they are larger and more amply provided wi[illegible] journals, both Austrian and foreign, while t[illegible] attendance is also better, and the refreshmen[illegible] at least quite as good. I would rather spend [illegible] minutes in a Viennese café than half an hou[illegible] the finest café in Paris. I think I have be[illegible] in one of my letters from Vienna, made a sim[illegible] comparison in favour of the cafés in that ci[illegible] and I have had no reason [illegible]nce to modify my opinion on the subject. There is also a much greater number of cafés at Vienna than at Paris, and the charges are less. In one respect, however, the Parisian cafés are superior to those at Vienna. The arrangements outside for those who during the long summer evenings like to sip their c[illegible] in the open air, while regarding the throng who stream along the trottoirs, are far better than in similar establishments in the Austrian capital. At Vienna the large cafés have splendid plate-glass windows, each all of one pane, but they are often so near the road as to leave very little room for tables and chairs on the pavement outside, and many of their frequenters are therefore, often obliged to remain inside against their will. Here, on the contrary, there is always room on the pavement, which is dou[illegible] on some of the Boulevards, for those who lo[illegible] to sit talking the long summer evening through under the green, red and white, or blue and white striped awning which projects from over the lower windows, to protect the occupants of the chairs outside. The Grand Café is said to be visited nightly by upwards of two thousand people. A very large staff of waiters is employed in this celebrated establishment, and [illegible] decoration and furniture [illegible]. The ceilings are covered with [illegible] are much admired and are [illegible] and Delaunay. [illegible]

So much for the Boulevards [illegible] now, if you please, suppose it is [illegible] and that having spent the nigh[illegible] of on the Boulevards, soon af[illegible] morning we find ourselves, ha[illegible] the very slow progress made, [illegible] in the Trocadero palace and t[illegible] more in the great building o[illegible] Mars. From 8 to 10 a. m. the [illegible] is double, and consequently during [illegible] place is not too crowded. Res[illegible] along the "Street of Nations," a[illegible] pretty Swedish and Norwegian h[illegible] we come to the Italian façade. [illegible] rally been expecting to find Italy [illegible] an edifice worthy of the land of t[illegible] cradle and home of the fine ar[illegible] therefore bitterly disappointed [illegible] meaningless structure which form[illegible] the Italian section. All is inharmo[illegible] and out of proportion. There are [illegible] and massive columns which serve [illegible] pose than that of supporting ta[illegible] tation.

In most pleasing contrast to [illegible] mixture of marble, terra co[illegible] orange coloured stucco, and [illegible] are the three next façades, [illegible] the Japanese, Chinese, and Spa[illegible] respectively. Japan is represented [illegible] wooden doorway, solid and stron[illegible] clumsy nor heavy, and most pic[illegible] characteristic. On the wall, on eac[illegible] doorway are large, coloured, and [illegible] maps, one representing the Japa[illegible] and the other the city of Tokio ; an[illegible] two pretty little porcelain fountains [illegible] of lotus flowers, the water issuing [illegible] falls into large cool basins of green l[illegible] Here, as I have told you before, the [illegible] to slake their thirst, having great [illegible] finding good water elsewhere, unless [illegible] other refreshments, which are very [illegible] good story is told of some one who, afte[illegible] long draught from one of these hosp[illegible] founts, exclaimed, "How sweet this water is !" believing no doubt, good [illegible] the kindly Japanese had brought a [illegible] supply of the element, all the [illegible] their distant land, expressly f[illegible] the Paris Exhibition. It is eno[illegible] that in supplying the public [illegible] water from any source, they have s[illegible]xample, which the General Commission, [illegible]nately, have been slow to follow. The [illegible] colours in this façade has been [illegible]ing of admirable taste ; and, in its bri[illegible] with aspect, the little building prese[illegible] [illegible] contrast to its Chinese neighbour, [illegible] black, relieved, however, by a pa[illegible] lacework of white, and a vermilion coloured door. The Chinese façade resembles the Japanese, in consisting of a simple doorway, thoug[illegible] like the Empire of whose section it forms the front, it is of much larger proportions than its neighbour. With its pointed pagoda-like roof and o[illegible] it is, as it should be, being Chinese, a gro[illegible] looking structure ; but has, above all, th[illegible] of being quite original. The flag, represe[illegible] a fierce black dragon on a yellow ground, [illegible] character with the building over which it fl[illegible]. In the next façade we have, perhaps, the mo[illegible] charming morsel in the whole of this "Street of Nations ;" and yet it seems odd to see Catholic and bigoted Spain represented b[illegible] fragment of the Alhambra, with Arabic devi[illegible] and characters suggestive of the relig[illegible] of Mohammed. *Apropos* of which one of t[illegible] papers observes : "On seeing displayed in th[illegible] place the magnificently coloured architecture [illegible] the Alhambra, we cannot resist the thought [illegible] was it worth while, then, to cover the peninsu[illegible] with stakes, to burn and massacre without pi[illegible] the poor heretics, to institute inquisitori[illegible] searches against the 'new Christians,' and t[illegible] expel the Moors from Spain, when after the laps[illegible] of five centuries the descendants of those wh[illegible] did all this are compelled to borrow from these same miscreant infidels the glittering specimen which represents on the Champ de Mars the national architecture of Catholic and faithful Spain ?"

The bright sparkling colours, intermingled an[illegible] [illegible]nge[illegible] with genuine Oriental taste, on the [illegible]ade, are well brought out by the col[illegible] of its long solemn neighbour, [illegible] [illegible]ade, which is no doubt very correct [illegible] execution, though it would seem [illegible]d to some gloomy old cemetery [illegible] in the very heart and centre of the [illegible] cosmopolitan fair the world [illegible] Next in order comes the Russian [illegible] the strange semi-barbarous, [illegible] partly Tartar, and partly [illegible] which marks its place in the [illegible] I may, perhaps, say more [illegible] though, as I am now on the [illegible] for a visit to Brussels and [illegible] at which latter city I [illegible] six days, it is probable that for some time I shall have more important matters to write about.

Yesterday the great hall in the Trocadero palace was opened with a grand concert—the first of a series of musical séances to be given officially, during the continuance of the Exhibition. For many days previously it was impossible to obtain tickets. Long before the doors were opened they were besieged by an eager crowd, and no less than 3,000 people with tickets had to defer to another occasion the pleasure of seeing this magnificent saloon, and of hearing the 350 members of the orchestra and choir under the able leading of M. Colonne. The performance was thoroughly successful, and the appearance of the great hall magnificent.

I must reserve a corner of this letter for one word *apropos* of the first scene in the second act of the great European tragedy which began with the revolt of the Christian provinces of Turkey in 1865, the immediate result of the Emperor of Austria's visit to Dalmatia during the previous summer, and which closed with the publication of Lord Salisbury's circular despatch on the Treaty of San Stefano. During the interval that the curtain has been down I have had time to make a very leisurely journey from Vienna to Paris—the details of which I may narrate to you some day—and to scamper over this city and the Exhibition. Precisely at 11 a. m. next Thursday, the curtain will rise again, and disclose the great International Congress, assembled in Council at Berlin, round a long table covered with a green cloth, on which are lying sundry important documents, notably the *whole* Treaty of San Stefano, blue books, yellow books, red books, paper, ink, pens, &c. &c. Who can say—not what will be the closing, but what will be even the next scene in this great drama ?

HOUSE OF HOPE.

WE have been asked to remind benevolent persons of the existence of this institution, and of the need there is for immediate aid in carrying out its praiseworthy operations. A well-known and much respected lady, Mrs. Raitt, has taken upon herself the onerous duty of superinsure, be a real charity if the kindly disposed would relieve her of all pecuniary anxiety in maintaining it, leaving her free to prosecute her beneficent work among the inmates. The "House" is situated at Falkland Road, where subscriptions may be sent.

THE PURCHASE OF THE BOMBAY FORESHORE PROPERTIES.

WE understand that Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., having failed to induce the Bombay Government to make any modification of its original offer of 20 lakhs of rupees in 4 per cent. bonds for the Sassoon Dock, have now written to Colonel Macdonald, Secretary to Government, saying that, as it is impossible for private individuals to compete with Government, no alternative is left to them but to accept unconditionally the terms offered by Government, and that they are prepared to hand over the dock at once. This acceptance puts an end to the possibility of a combination among the foreshore proprietors to compel the Government to increase its offers, and we shall probably hear immediately that the owners of the Mazagon and Frere properties have also accepted the offers made to them. Regarding the value of the Sassoon Dock, which cost Messrs. D. Sassoon and Co., in actual expenditure on the works constructed, fully 25 lakhs of rupees, the following shrewd remarks by the Bombay correspondent of the Englishman, written while negotiations were still going on between the firm and the Government, deserve to be carefully pondered by the merchants of Bombay :—

It is said that the difference between Messrs. Sassoon and the Government is five lakhs—20 is the figure offered, 25 the firm would take. There can scarcely be any margin of profit in this latter sum. Eight lakhs was given by them, in the first instance, for the remnant of the Back-Bay property which they have amply utilised. It was years before any income could be drawn from it, or from the large godowns and presses built on it by their lessees. Then there is the cost of the dock which no one can name, for are not the accounts kept in Hebrew ? But as the design was changed after the first plan, as there was much rash excavation, and the gates with the approaches were necessarily expensive, the cost must have been very much more than that of the property itself. This, as you may be aware, is the first wet dock in the East, and until the Prince's dock is finished, it will be the only one. So far Messrs. Sassoon deserve credit as pioneers ; and as every interest that could possibly hinder the dock being used has done its utmost to disparage it, and to decry its usefulness, the proprietors do fully deserve such praise as they may get. And I will venture on a [illegible] Suppose the Sassoon dock is whilst that institution retains its present (but precarious) popularity, we shall find it presently extolled as a highly useful public work, commodious and convenient, also in many respects better suited than the remote Prince's dock for all but the larger class of ships. At present no one has a good word for the Sassoon dock ; a dead set has been made against the place from the first. This may seem slightly unreasonable, but it is a way we have ; our antipathies are strong and are dominated very much by club gossip, and by class interests of the more personal order. And it is amusing to see how intimately with some idiosyncrasies personal feeling will mix itself up with very prosaic matters of public business. Would you not be surprised, for instance, to meet with an official—one whose monthly draw is such as ought to induce him to possess his soul in patience—who should get so interested in this bargaining about the foreshore properties that he talks about it all round the clock. And his interest runs all one way—anxiety to see how much the foreshore companies can be made to pay. According to this keenly set representative of the great purchaser, if the companies refuse the offers now made, they must look out for compelling strokes from a two-handed engine behind the door, or, a more fit metaphor, submit to be pounded between the upper millstone of the Public Purposes Act and the nether millstone of the Port Trust's relentless competition. When the merchants and traders of Bombay find all their landing and shipping operations delivered up to the tender mercies of the Port Trust as sole ruler on the foreshore, they may take more (public) interest in the matter than they seem to do now.

MR. BARKER'S "STRANGE STORY."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of to-day's date we observe a letter signed George A. Barker, which contains a statement regarding the treatment of a sailor on board the ship Agra. As this ship has left the port, it is easy to make an accusation against the captain, but we would submit that it is a most unfair thing to attack an absent man. Captain Toms, the master of the Agra, is well known to [illegible], and we feel confident that he would never have [illegible]en guilty of the conduct imputed to him. [illegible] are writing to Mr. Barker requesting him to furnish us with some address in England where he can be heard of, so that Captain Toms may have an opportunity of demanding an explanation from him.—We are, &c.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Bombay, 28th June. Agents, ship Agra.

A PARSEE ON OTHER PARSEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

[illegible],—Your correspondent "H" who appears to be [illegible]rsee, has, according to the common run of reason[illegible] to which his caste fellows are too prone, come [illegible]ard to defend the desire of the Parsees to enroll [illegible]selves as Volunteers, by accusing you of churlish[illegible] and antipathy towards them.

[illegible]w, Sir, without the least intention of flattering [illegible] one of your articles, I hope I may be permitted to say that every right-thinking person, be he an Englishman, a Parsee, or a Hindu, has cause to be grateful to you for the seasonable advice you give and the pt observations you make on the many popular questions to which your attention is from time to time, drawn. Perhaps there might be a bit too dark a shade given in your portraiture of native character ; however, one cannot help saying that, on the [illegible] many look upon you as a "generous [illegible]" (quote their own words), rather than as an [illegible] enemy, or a too fawning friend likely to [illegible]ss foolish.

[illegible] of the same caste as "H," I must confess [illegible] every reason to say that your remarks *apropos* the Parsee Volunteer Corps movement are not [illegible]ly just but justifiable.

In the first place, why should there be this hankering after everything that has been done by the Englishm[illegible] here ? If my Parsee friends wish to drill themselves as soldiers, why can they not form a company of themselves, just as a private club or association, and get themselves drilled ? Have they not private gymnasia to do this ? If they do so and in course of time become good, strong, trained soldiers, Government might, if so inclined or obliged, ask them to lend their services to strengthen a common cause or oppose a common foe.

In the second place, your remarks are justifiable inasmuch as it was on a distinct understanding that the present Europe[illegible] Volunteer Corps was formed ; and no one, however [illegible] or friendly he may be to the Government, has a [illegible] to ask the Government to break through the arra[illegible]

Just suppose [illegible] present exceedingly kind Governor had ordered that [illegible] a company of Parsee Volunteers should act as a gu[illegible] of honour to him, and if any Englishman or Maho[illegible]an petitioned him, stating that such a course was objectionable and impolitic, and as loyal subjects they must be allowed to do so, and the Governor yield[illegible] to this appeal, how, I pause to ask, would my Pars[illegible] friends have received this innovation, and how gre[illegible] would they have been annoyed [illegible] the change ?

I would urge on [illegible] the necessity of cultivating [illegible] reason, and of [illegible] complacently accepting a fault [illegible] pointed out by an o[illegible] der, whose only desire may [illegible]—why, it is—to see [illegible] am better, and cured of many moral weakness.

June 28. MODERATION.

ENGLAND AND INDI[illegible]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have no doubt but that many, [illegible] your readers will have read with a common [illegible] though varying opinions, the ex-Premier's [illegible] gestive article on "Liberty in the East and W[illegible] which you have reproduced from the *Nineteenth Cent*[illegible] In that article Mr. Gladstone has brought [illegible] into play one of the most valuable faculties [illegible] statesman can possess—the faculty of [illegible] "grasping" a fact and its consequences in [illegible] ample manner. When the Indian Contingent [illegible] ordered to leave Bombay, there were many in [illegible] public and private life who readily discerned that [illegible] movement, undertaken without the prior sanction of the English Parliament, was an innovation [illegible] with serious consequences, but it was reserved for [illegible] Gladstone in his recent article to review the situation [illegible] fully that the questions and views he propounds [illegible] be almost termed exhaustive. He has, indeed, [illegible] nearly all the questions which may or do arise from [illegible] event, but in doing so he has followed a process [illegible] deductive reasoning, and here he has stopped. [illegible] Mr. Gladstone gone on with his speculations and endeavoured by inductive reasoning to find a [illegible] wonderful maze he has constructed, he might have discovered that all the queries he proposes as arising out of the matter in discussion, resolve themselves into a [illegible] question—a question, moreover, which must be [illegible]ed before any just decision can be arrived at, in reply to his interrogations. Apart from all purely [illegible] questions, such as the utility of employing [illegible] troops in Europe, the whole of Mr. Gladstone's [illegible] together with any others which may be raised, [illegible] upon the one question—what is to be the future relationship between England and India ?

The present relationship is highly unsatisfactory, [illegible] whatever may be said to the contrary, the fact is undeniable, England holds India by right of conquest, and in no degree and in no sense otherwise. To the natives the English are a foreign people whose armies they [illegible] unable to expel, and who, therefore, retain a [illegible] possession of the land ; in other words, the English army in India is an army of occupation in almost precisely the same position as the Russian army in Turkey, with this difference only, that the latter intends but a temporary, while England intends a permanent, occupation.

Is this state of affairs to continue ? or which of the two optional changes may we expect ?—that is, is India to be taken as an integral portion of the British Empire, more or less directly under the Home Government, or may she expect an independent autonomy, such as is [illegible] This is the question of States ? [illegible] pends all discussion on the advisability (in a political sense) of employing Indian troops in Europe. But there are far greater stakes resting on the solution of this same question, for on it hinge the whole future of India. The English Government in India never will achieve the ends it aims at, while it maintains its present character. Our statesmen may choose to forget that England is simply "occupying" India, but the people will *not* forget it.

If India is to be in *fact*, as the Government seem inclined to view it at present, an integral portion of the British Empire, then its interests must be more closely and more intimately associated with the Empire itself ; if, on the other hand, India is to receive administrative independence, such as that of Australia, or Canada, the sooner the present system is brought to a close the better for India.

I hold the latter course to be the only real solution of "our Indian difficulties." By its adoption the people and the Government will become united in interests, and, therefore, in spirit, and our Empire in India will be consolidated in a manner utterly impossible under existing circumstances. We may hold India, as we now hold it, for centuries to come, but at the expiration of even centuries the people will not be a whit more loyal in heart than they now are ; for no [illegible] of the legislature, no efforts at conciliation, and no benefits derived from English rule will ever—under the conditions now existing—win one loyal heart among the natives. *They* will admit the advantages derived from the presence of the English ; they will admit, and to a great degree appreciate, the merits of the Government, but they will still look back longingly, and [illegible] for the return of the old imperfect governments of their countrymen. As Scindia admitted, and as every European who has mixed among the natives must know, what is tyranny in a European is even less than justifiable harshness in a native. But all this would cease were India, as eventually she must be, granted an independent administrative Government. B.

THE KALADGI FAMINE STATISTICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Napper Tandy," in a letter in your columns to-day, has repeated a remark made through [illegible] tence in one of your leading articles referring to the state of the Deccan. He wonders why I did not proceed to the Kaladghi districts to enquire into the accuracy of Mr. Deval's statistics. Now I have more than once stated that the statistics formed no part of my field of enquiry. Indeed the matter was not before the public at all before I started, as the statistics had not then been made public : I did not even see the report of the meeting of the Deccan and [illegible] Famine Relief Committee, at which the subject was discussed, until my return from the Deccan. The whole object of my visit was, as I understood it, to enquire into the distress said to be prevailing in the villages in the Sholapore taluka.

The *Indu Prakash* has gone a step further. It has put the matter as if I had been expressly commissioned to corroborate the figures which Mr. Deval had sent to the Committee. I should have thought that the [illegible] *Prakash* [illegible] informed as to [illegible] [illegible]DONALD.

*,*We thought that one object of Dr. M[illegible] [illegible] discover relapsing fever, and, as he failed to find it, [illegible] that Dr. Blaney has now obligingly offered to put at his disposal a new hospital in Bombay, which is to be maintained at the cost of the Municipality.—ED. B. G.

TREATMENT OF SEAMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—After all the rubbish and twaddle [illegible] on us on this subject, allow me to remark that your correspondent of to-day was pretty quick in [illegible] and suffering all he did, before getting adrift [illegible] as usual in Bombay in the month of June. No good man is ever annoyed on board any ship, no stiff, if incompetent, man is ever ill-used on board any ship, and no blackguard or sea-lawyer or loafer ever gets off "scot free" on board any ship. The above is as far as my experience goes. I have never seen or heard of such rowdy cases as have been spoken of lately, and [illegible] if the captains alluded to throughout the controversy were to take the trouble to state their version of the case, we would find that the greater part of the [illegible] are bosh.

I have not troubled you before on this subject and don't intend to do so again. I am not acquainted with or interested in the masters' discussed, but I feel sure that the men who are doing all the talking are simply yelping at the stick that rightfully chastised them, and if they had been able to keep their former berths or get good berths now they would be quiet. Still, poor fellows, it would be a pity to deprive them of their only chance of distinction, that of throwing [illegible] at their betters, who prove themselves so by doing their duty in *their* station, to the satisfaction of their superiors. DECENC[illegible]

ORDNANCE WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a letter signed "Action Front," published in the pages of your Church Gate Street contemporary, I learned for the first time that the Bombay Ordnance Widow's and Orphan's Fund was about to be broken up and its assets distributed among the present subscribers, also that the Standing Committee had peremptorily stopped all subscriptions from subscribers, called an emergent special meeting of the Presidency subscribers, and withdrew from the custody of the Government Savings Bank all the cash balance as well as the Government 4 and 4½ per cent. loan paper forming the reserves, with the ultimate intention of "winding up."

Now, all these proceedings seem to me to be rather premature, for, on reading the rules the first thing my eye fell on, is, that it was established under sanction of Government Resolution in the Military Department, No. 3,263, dated 25th October 1866, "for the relief of the widows and orphans of warrant and non-commissioned officers of the Ordnance Department," and I contend that, to break up a fund that did good charitable work for 12 years, and after [illegible] a credit balance of Rs. 29,100 in hand at the end of 1877, required more than a simple resolution of the Presidency subscribers ; I imagine that the sanction of Government is necessary to such a proceeding, as the interests of so many as 17 widows and a large number of orphan children are at stake.

I quite agree with "Action Front" that to discontinue the widows' and orphans' pensions is an injustice which I feel sure Government, if appealed to, would at once rectify, and it is hoped that His Excellency the Governor in Council will support the petition now being prepared by the widows who are [illegible] in Bombay for submission to him for redress.

I have perused the rules throughout, and I fail to find in any para. of them provision for winding up the fund's concerns, and above all for the distribution of the assets to any subscribers other than those provided for in rules 9, sec. II., and 15, sec. III. The widows and orphans therefore are entitled to have their pensions continued to them until all the cash balance now in hand is paid out—that is, supposing the present members decline to continue their subscriptions and by that action withdraw from the fund and forfeit all claims on it, as laid down in clause 26, section II.

If, as "Action Front" alleges, so much as 19,000 rupees worth of Government loan paper has been sold in the manner described and 10,500 rupees of cash is allowed to remain in the Arsenal Office treasure chest, loosing interest since February last is true, then, I say, I cannot comprehend what the subscribers are thinking about to permit such a loss to continue without appealing to their commanding officer against this very unwise proceeding of the Honorary Secretary and Standing Committee, and [illegible] that the money be placed in custody of the Bank again, for the interest now lost, would go far in [illegible] the monthly pensions to the widows and orphans dependent on it for support and which have been very [illegible] discontinued.

On looking over the twelfth annual report of the funds proceedings, I find a good [illegible] in the printed accounts submitted to the [illegible]. The first one is under the head "receipts 1877," the amount of interest shown as having been received during the year on Rs. 19,500 worth Government 4 and 4½ per cent. loan notes appears to be Rs. 792-8, while Rs. [illegible] should have been recovered, for the notes are shown to have been in hand all the year through without a break. This undoubtedly proves "Action Front's" assertion, that the accounts have never been properly audited, and his suggestion to have them audited by an actuary seems to be advisable as [illegible] the trouble, as I have done, will [illegible] such a proceeding justified by [illegible] ed to and these fit pages 9 to 13 [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

LONDON, June 27.

In the Commons this evening the Under-Secretary of State for India, replying to a question said, Government was not desirous of withholding from Parliament the returns of the mortality during the late Indian famine, and that they would be laid upon the table of the House so soon as received from the Indian Government. He quoted from a despatch dated 21st January, showing that the scope of the enquiry being made by the Famine Commission in India was unrestricted.

THE CONGRESS.

BERLIN, June 27.

Congress is taking a holiday, henceforth the sittings will be held daily.

Prince Gortschakoff at Wednesday's sitting of the Congress made an impressive and pacific speech, to which Lord Beaconsfield responded.

Owing to the broken state of Prince Gortschakoff's health, he will probably withdraw from the Congress, and be replaced by Count Schouvaloff.

The title of Eastern Roumelia will be that of the Southern Province of Bulgaria.

It is stated that Russia has offered to Prince Charles of Roumania the Princedom of Bulgaria.

THE SALT TAX IN INDIA.

LONDON, June 28.

In the House of Commons this evening, the Under-Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question said, the Salt Tax negotiations proceeding between the Government of India, Rajpootana, and Central India to abolish the Customs line were rapidly nearing a conclusion, and that their object was a full supply to all people in India at the cheapest rate consistent with financial needs.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORT SAID, June 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Java, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here yesterday.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, June 27.

The Bombay Mails of the 31st ulto. arrived at Southampton to-day per P. and O. Steamer Nizam.

LONDON, June 27, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.
Fair Dhollera .... 5½d.
The Manchester Market has been rather weaker.
3 per cent. Consols for Account 95⅜
5 per cent. French Rente, 1879 .... 113⅜
Bar Silver 52⅝

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes .. £ 9,800,000 .... Dec. £ 900,000
Bills Discounted .. £20,700,000 .... Inc. £1,000,000
Bullion .... £23,400,000 .... Dec. £ 600,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 36 per cent.

About £75,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 28, 2 p. m.

Mail Steamer Surat from Bombay arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT FOR ALL INDIA.

JUNE 28, 10 a.m.

Barometer still falling, greatest decrease being at Roorkee, where it is an eighth of an inch. Fall of five hundredth in Southern India with moderate rain. At Aracan, Assam, and Bengal continuous rain. Patna nineteen-tenths, Benares six-tenths. Sky clearing in North-West. Lucknow one inch of rain, Bareilly nineteen-tenths. Rainfall increasing in Bombay, where there has been two inches, and at Belgaum seven-tenths.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—June 28.

Cannanore, 5-20 p.m.—Weather showery; wind N.W.; thermometer, max. 80; min. 71; barometer 29·74. Fall of rain 2 inches 17 cents.

Carwar, 5 p.m.—Weather wet; wind S. W.; thermometer 78·5; barometer 29·792. Fall of rain 2 inches 45 cents.

Mangalore, 4-30 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S. E., S. W. Fall of rain 3 inches 25 cents.

Tuticorin, 3-5 p.m.—Weather fair; wind S. W.; thermometer 90; barometer 29·81.

Vingorla, 5 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S. W.; thermometer 78. Fall of rain 4 inches 36 cents.

THE MONSOON.

That the rains have failed us so far, says a Madras paper, is shown by the fact, stated by Mr. Pogson, that the total quantity of rain collected in Madras since January 1st is 2·1 inches, whereas the average due for the same period is 5·9 inches. The monsoon gives ominous tokens of failure. [This is surely premature.]

A telegram from Calcutta dated Thursday says that the monsoon has apparently burst there at last, but is this year very weak, with little rain, and wind more westerly than usual.

The following telegrams were received in Bombay yesterday:—

Surat, 28th.—Rainfall yesterday 3 cents. Weather to-day rainy.
Broach, 28th.—23 cents more rain have fallen. To-day weather rainy.
Baroda, 28th.—No rain yesterday.
Ahmedabad, 28th.—Rainfall yesterday 20 cents.
Veeramgaum, 28th.—Weather fair; no rain.
Wadwan, 28th.—Rainfall yesterday 21 cents; previous fall 41 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

June.	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Previously registered ...	12 2	13 93	11 80
27 Thursday ...	1 18	......	......
28 Friday ...	......	2 11	2 21
Total ...	13 20	16 4	17 1
Fall up to 28th June 1877 ...	......	27 38	28 75
" " 27th " " ...	35 16	......	......

Note.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. each day. [illegible] Colaba up to midnight.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8¼d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8 9-16d.	"
Credits, 3 "	1s. 8¾d.	"
Documents, 3 "	1s. 8 17-32d.	"

The character of the monsoon in Bombay has greatly changed during the last few days. Instead of fitful showers we have had a steady uniform downpour, which will almost certainly bring the rainfall of the month of June up to the average. We shall probably hear that this real monsoon rain has been general throughout Western India.

To-day's telegrams justify our conjecture that the name of the Southern Province of Bulgaria is to be changed to conciliate the Greeks. We are at a loss, however, to understand why this province should be called Eastern, instead of Northern or Western, Roumelia, as the territory left to the Turks from Adrianople to Constantinople is geographically the eastern part of Roumelia. Probably "Eastern" in the telegram is a mistake for Western.

H. E. the Governor, Sir Richard Temple has signified to Colonel Sexton, Commandant of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, his willingness to accept the position of Patron of the "Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association."

The Times of India on the British officer:—"In the British officer we expect to see valour and each chastened by tenderness and refinement. The soldier who claims the praise of men and the love of women must not descend to the crude verbiage of Mr. Lane or Mr. Elliott; such gushing vulgarity is not an inspiration caught from politeness or chivalry, and we hope it will not be copied."

The death of the young Queen of Spain, whose recent marriage to her cousin, King Alphonso, was hailed as the closing of the feud between Queen Isabella's and the Duc de Montpensier's family, is another instance of the bad luck that has persistently attended the Orleans family since Louis Philippe arranged the fatal Spanish marriages of 1847. It is well known that the French King entrapped Queen Isabella into a marriage of which it was understood that there could be no issue, and then married his son, the Duc de Montpensier, to the Infanta, the next heir to the throne, in the hope that his grandson would become King of Spain. This infamous design destroyed the character of Louis Philippe and helped to bring about the Revolution of 1848 in France by which he and his family were ruined. The Duc de Montpensier has remained through a succession of revolutions, in which every pretender but himself has had a chance of being chosen to rule the Spanish nation, the best hated man in Spain. Lately, however, fortune seemed to smile on him, as the young King, son of Queen Isabella, fell in love with and married his daughter; but the Nemesis of his ill-fated house has now destroyed the hopes he must have founded on this union.

A contract has been made with Messrs. Sir William Armstrong and Company amounting to £42,723 for the supply of hydraulic machinery, such as cranes, capstans, gates, swing bridge, sluices, &c., for the Prince's Dock, Bombay, and the first consignment is expected here next month.

Captain Lord William Beresford left Bombay yesterday by the Mail steamer for Aden *en route* to the scene of the Kaffre War at the Cape.

In addition to the engineers from Sind six executive engineers, seven assistant engineers, and twenty-one subordinates, lately employed on the Indus Valley Railway, are to be transferred to the North Western Provinces for employment on the light railways. Mr. A. C. Cregeen is to be appointed Superintending Engineer of the entire survey in the North West which he will direct from Naini Tal.

It is said that intimation has reached India of Sir Stuart Hogg's resignation of the Bengal Civil Service.

[illegible] H. M.'s 70th Regiment, [illegible] suddenly at Mooltan on the afternoon of the 22nd instant, of heat apoplexy.

The *Madras Mail*—We mentioned a few days ago the death in London of Mr. J. P. Arbuthnott, son of the Hon. David Arbuthnott, M. C. S., retired. He was employed as the Engineer of the Ramnad Estate; and may be said to be one of the victims of the famine year, as it was on duty connected with the famine that he caught his last illness. Being deputed to survey the best line for a train between Ramnad and Sivagangah, a work projected for the employment of famine labour, he was caught in a flood of the Vygai river. The exposure and fatigue of that occasion and the subsequent marches brought on an attack of liver to which he eventually succumbed. He was a warm personal friend of many who knew him, and is a great loss to the profession to which he belonged.

The *Statesman*:—The dilemma in which the *Pioneer* stands in its late efforts to *make* a defence for Sir George Couper is obvious. It tells us that all the records of the Secretariat have been thrown open to its inspection, and that having gone through them all it feels obliged to discharge a flood of vituperation upon the *Statesman*, and to assure the public that Sir George Couper is quite innocent of all that has been laid at his door. That is to say, the records show that Sir George Couper foresaw the distress of the people, made provision for it, and carried out his arrangements for the relief of the people. We say, and have shown beyond a possibility of cavil, that he did *not* foresee the calamity, and consequently made *practically* no provision whatever for it. This is the cruel indictment of neglect against him. On the side of positive offence, we charge him with having exacted the land revenue, although he had distinctly told the Supreme Government that if he *did* exact it, he "would simply ruin the mass of the revenue payers." Now what reply to these charges is it to cover the *Statesman* with columns of angry abuse. We may be very sure that if the records showed that Sir George Couper was guilty of no neglect, proof of his activity on behalf of the perishing people would be found there in abundance. Why is it not forthcoming? We have had nearly eight columns of fustian put forward as an answer to the specific charges we have made; and instead of answering the charges, the advocate inadvertently confirms them all, by shewing that Sir George Couper's expenditure upon the relief of the people amounted but to 6½ lakhs of rupees, one-half of which was made subsequently to these exposures. Our advocate himself furnishes proof that there is absolutely no getting over, in admitting that the relief was but Rs. 2,100 per day, up to the end of January or middle of February. What other [illegible] perish, without aid of any kind? The famine was such, the extremity of the people so deep that an expenditure of Rs. 2,00,000 a day would hardly have sufficed to meet it. If Sir George Couper, in resolving to do nothing had but suspended the collection of the land revenue, *that first step of all, so necessary in these calamities*,—the people might have pulled through perhaps, though with much pinching and suffering. But he went straight on, exacting the revenue at the rate of five or six lakhs a day, and allotting Rs. 2,000 a day on rigorous task-work, for the relief of the people whose absolute death-warrant was this exaction.

Truth:—"Have you read Gladstone's article in the *Nineteenth Century*?" "Yes." "Well, what do you think of it?" If I have heard these observations once in the last week, I have heard them one hundred times. With Mr. Gladstone's views respecting the employment of Indian troops one may agree or disagree. But assuming that he may disapprove of their employment in Europe, assuredly he has a right to say so, and that right cannot be invalidated because his opinions and his arguments will be read in India. In speaking of the Americans, with whom we were then at war, Lord Chatham said:—"Three millions of men so lost to all sense of freedom as to submit to such unparalleled tyranny, would be fitting instruments in the hands of a tyrant to force the rest of his subjects to submit to his will," and I confess that I do not like the idea of her Imperial Majesty the Empress of India exercising a direct sway over above 100,000,000 of subjects, and employing them in matters that regard the 30,000,000 subjects of her Majesty the Queen of England, without the assent, previously obtained of the Parliament of England, more especially as these Indians have been formally deprived of the freedom of their press. But Mr. Hanbury would apply Lord Lytton's Press Laws to England, and we, like the Indians, are not to be allowed to discuss matters affecting them.

Drs. King, Pearse, Cockerill and Thomas have declared the following lady medical students of the Madras College to have passed a very satisfactory examination in Medicine and Surgery, and have granted them certificates to practise. The Board of Examiners, in sending their report, spoke in very high terms of Mrs. Scharlieb and Miss White, both of whom held very high places among the students of the Medical College, with whom they were examined. Mrs. Scharlieb, we believe, leaves shortly for England where she intends studying in one of the Colleges. The following are the names of the successful lady students:—Mrs. Scharlieb, Miss White, Miss Beale, Miss Mitchell.

Truth:—Almost every war that has occurred in modern times has arisen from one country undervaluing the resisting power of another, and fancying that victory may be achieved with but a slight effort. In the long run I believe that we should beat Russia, but it would be a work of time and of expense. Who forgets how the Jingo organs at the commencement of last winter proved that the Russian armies were so utterly disorganised that it would be materially impossible for them to effect any conquests either in Europe or in Asia? Much the same language is now being held. We are called upon to believe that Russia is utterly exhausted, and that General Todleben is a sort of simple-minded fool, who commands an army of invalids stricken down with typhus, occupying a position from which they may be driven by a corporal's guard of Indian troops. According to these veracious guides Russia is at our mercy. She is vanquished before she has fought. She must perforce submit to every condition that it may please us to impose. It is sad to think that this sort of taunting nonsense, so utterly inconsistent with true courage, passes current on the Continent as the opinion of Englishmen, and that venal men make fortunes by publishing such stuff.

The *Sportsman* is indignant regarding "the debates which have taken place since a section of the House of Commons has discovered that it is a part of its duty to act as the moral teacher and guide of the British public. Year after year have these self-elected censors of public morals reiterated the well-worn platitudes, and as frequently has the same rebuke been administered to them. The late Lord Palmerston took every opportunity of giving his support to our 'Isthmian games,' and his is not the only great name in the annals of the House of Commons to which we can refer in the same category. But, as might have been expected, last night (June 4th) once more witnessed the resurrection of the so-called arguments against Mr. Chaplin's motion for the adjournment of the House over the Derby Day, and again were the 'Gosterps' defeated. Mr. Assheton and [illegible] some acquaintance [illegible] Mr. Blake may possibly have [illegible] with a poem written by Robert Burns entitled 'The Holy Fair,' and we commend to the[ir] [illegible] attention the two characters who 'appear'd [illegible] 'sisters twin,' [illegible] Superstition here, [illegible] that's Hypocrisy.' [illegible] The motion for [illegible] the adjournment was carried by a majority of [illegible]0.

The Geographical Society has decided to direct the first efforts of the African Exploration Fund to the work of surveying the country betwixt Dar-es Salaam (south of Zanzibar) and the northern end of Lake Nyassa; the party, if successful so far, being further commissioned to explore the interval between the northern extremity of the Lake Nyassa and the southern of Lake Tanganyika. Unquestionably this latter is a very important link in the newly opened route into the heart of Central Africa, for we have already frequent communication on the Zambesi and Shire rivers to the southern extremity of the Lake Nyassa; and the Protestant mission established at Livingstonia, on that lake, has a steamer already on its waters. The Free Church Mission Committee has recently decided to place a steamer on the Zambesi, to ply between the Kongone mouth and the rapids of the Shire. This will be a further development of the same great route of communication. Were a caravan road to be opened and maintained betwixt the two lakes, and a station established on the southern extremity of the Lake Tanganyika, a steamer could be launched on that lake also which the London Missionary Society has undertaken the work of opening out. From the northern point a route would then have to be opened to the southern point of Albert Nyanza. This would be a labour of extreme difficulty, and probably the route would be a circuitous one, on account of the mountainous character of the intervening region. A second route would have to be opened from Albert Nyanza to Victoria Nyanza. Those amongst us who are still in middle life may hope to see these links forged and made one after the other, and those who are young may live to see the west coast of Africa united to the east by caravan roads and railroads. [illegible] the Geographical Society, but reserved for [illegible] next year's consideration. This scheme contemplated the examination of the interesting line of country between Mombasa on the east coast and the south eastern point of Victoria Nyanza via Mount Kenia, thus connecting the Nile basin with the Indian Ocean by a more immediate route than the present tedious and circuitous one. Already friendly communications have been received from the chief of Jagga on the slopes of the snow-capped Kilimanjaro, about one third of the distance to be traversed. Between him and the Victoria Nyanza are two hundred miles occupied by the savage tribe, the Masai. Four miles per diem is the most rapid average rate of travel in Africa under the present circumstances.

The (London) *Sportsman*:—There can be no doubt that Higgins is a good man, and a thorough stayer. Perhaps the next time he rows in a boat for a prize it will be for the Championship of the World with Edward Trickett, who, it is said, will again come to England to scull upon the Thames if allowed 150*l.* as expenses. This sum Mr. Bush is willing to concede, and it may be that the match will be arranged for the Monday of next year's Derby.

A letter [illegible] from Akyab dated the 17th inst. says, "Cholera is raging here. Mrs. Tisbury died on the [illegible]6th in a few hours. Captain Garriga, a pilot, died on the 9th in about four hours, and natives die like rotten sheep; cholera is also in the Jail."

Preaching [illegible] lately at St. James's Roman Catholic Church, Spanish-place, Manchester-square, Monsignor Capel said:—Marriages were becoming fewer and fewer, and a moral licence was now extended [illegible] surpassing anything known before. [illegible] women had become so luxurious that it was impossible to enter the marriage state unless a man was extremely rich, or a woman [illegible] was necessary to satisfy what she was [illegible] to call the necessities of life. The [illegible] that a degree of wickedness was [illegible] which would one day bring a terrible [illegible] punishment upon society. The press [illegible] been good enough to institute a law of [illegible] its own, and perverted the commandment, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against [illegible] neighbour," into a formula that whatever was known about people might be reported of them. [illegible] was not sacred, nor were private [illegible] or even the person. It was taken for granted that everyone had a right to know about [illegible] else, and to proclaim that knowledge [illegible] world. Religion was fast becoming a [illegible] in the minds of many. People were [illegible] that was called an ascetic religion; they [illegible] candles, crosses, vestments, and all those [illegible] associated with the liturgy of the church. [illegible] there were many people moving from [illegible]-room to drawing-room, merely to be the sources of gossip and uncharitable conversation. Such people were at once the ruin and destroyers of society.

THE NEW LOAN.

The following is the result of the allotment of the two-and-a-half crores loan advertized by the Government of India on the 27th May 1878:—

Aggregate amount of tenders........	Rs.	5,00,41,900
Minimum rate of accepted tenders ..	"	97,—2
Portion accepted of tenders at minimum rate	"	[illegible]
Net amount to be received by Government	"	2,40,0[illegible],662
Average rate at which loan is issued..	"	98 [illegible]28

J. WATERFIELD,
Comptroller-General.

Calcutta, Treasury Building, 24th June 1878.

NOTES FROM SIND.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

KURRACHEE, June 18.

A Calico Ball has been announced. Frere Hall will, it is sanguine, show up a panoram of fashions as near completion as possible—toilettes from the Middle Ages up to the present period with due proportion of Asiatic costumes, too, it is believed. Our milliners are "up to their eyes in it." A perfect God-send to them. Colonel Lambert, the Collector of Kurrachee, will, in all probability, retire sharp. A good catch this, Rs. 2,000 a month for somebody. Speculations are rife as to the coming man. If we continue under Bombay it is more than likely we shall have a Civil Servant. Mr. G. C. Kimball, now in the High Court, was, I understand, the last Civilian Collector we had. The Civil Service will, I have not the least doubt, hold out this time. Mr. James did well, I am informed, not long ago as First Class Deputy in Sind, and proved a staunch friend to the zemindars of his charge. There are doubtless others of equal note on the roll of Bombay Civilians. The Collectorate, nay even the province, cannot but benefit by such men.

The Hubb estate business which was thrust upon Government by its officials, has seemingly turned out a sorry affair. An Affghan trader, by name Murad Khan, accumulated a small fortune derived chiefly from Government contracts. With the spirit of enterprize that was in him he sought to increase his gains, and in doing so appears to have made irrigational works his hobby. He betook himself to the Hubb, a hill torrent which is perfectly dry in many places in rainless seasons or seasons of little rain, and not therefore a "perennial river"—as quaintly termed in the Sind *Gazetteer*,—in the vicinity of which he had spotted a large area of arable land distant 16 miles from Kurrachee. Here he conceived the idea of throwing a dam or *bund* across the bed of the great hill torrent and diverting its waters by means of canals to low-lying portions of a vast acreage, over 30,000, which he contrived to secure on most reasonable terms from Government. Possessing not an iota of engineering knowledge himself, he at an early stage too readily yielded to the influences of men who were bold enough to put forward pretensions to much, but who were in reality as ignorant as himself. For some time the force of the large volume of water brought down by the Hubb appears to have been considerably under-rated by Murad Khan and his advisers. The dams thrown across were washed away as fast as the torrents came down. He in this way soon lost all his capital. Determined, however, to carry out his project he resorted to loans which he readily obtained on the security of his houses in the city and cantonment. Sound advice appears either not to have reached or not to have been heeded by the unfortunate Affghan. He went on with the *Hubb works*, as they were termed, at a ruinous rate, and put up his last dam or *bund*, which after completion, was found to be insufficiently high and unequal to actual wants. He now fairly began to fail. Large numbers of his servants had not been paid for months together, and he knew not where to meet their demands. Too proud to yield to discouragement, and to withdraw from his lands, he sought the assistance of Government, who, as ill-advised as himself, readily came forward with advances. But Murad Khan's days had drawn to a close. He took ill, was removed to Kotree, near Hyderabad, where he died. The difficulties which undue meddling with the affairs of Murad Khan brought upon Government now began to show themselves. It was found [illegible] the large advances made to him could not be re[illegible]. There was therefore no alternative but [illegible] take [illegible] estates, which, with their liabilities, it h[illegible] [illegible] has cost the State over 2½ lacs of [illegible] [illegible] is being made of a bad bargain. [illegible] 2½ lacs at 5 per cent per annum is [illegible] will the estate ever yield this [illegible] nothing of the interest accruing [illegible] [illegible] follow in raising the [illegible] of the cost of maintenance [illegible] which [illegible] The irrigable lands are being [illegible] and the hitherto have not been con[illegible] graziers waste lands are being adve[illegible] will come at so much per head, but it [illegible] profitable tracts forward when pasturage [illegible] The surrounding the estates [illegible] State has sequel of this little [illegible] been drawn by its servants [illegible] be seen, winding up is advocated.

BOMBAY.

The following programme will be played by the band of H. M.'s 22nd Regiment N. I. at the Gymkhana this evening:—

March	Royal Engineer	Sawthal.
Quadrille	Serenade	Balfe.
Selection	Op. La Sonnambula	Bellini.
Valse	Happy Dreams	Coote.
Selection	Op. La Vie Parisienne	Offenbach.
Galop	Strohfiedel	Bilse.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

His Excellency the Governor's movements.—We hear that Sir Richard Temple, who left for Jooneer a few days ago, accompanied by Gerard Norman, Esq., and by the Conservator and Assistant Conservator of Forests, will also visit the village of Bhemashunker and the fort of Chakun. The Governor's party is expected to return to-morrow, Sunday.

The Rev. Luke Rivington has returned to Bombay from a missionary tour of five months in the N. W., Bengal, and Madras Presidencies, and will preach in St. Peter's Church, Mazagon, to-morrow evening.

A dishonest servant.—Dewchund Damoodhur, a mehta in the employ of Cullianjee Mhowjee, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 75-11, being a sum belonging to his master's firm which he had collected and appropriated to his own use. He was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

We learn that the Government of Bombay has appointed Mr. Kaikhusroo N. Kabrajee as Assistant Commissioner for the Native Press. The selection is considered an excellent one.

The Cathedral clock is again very shaky, the damp weather no doubt having seriously affected its venerable constitution. It has done good service, however, in its time, and therefore it would be ungrateful to reproach it with old age. It will go the way of all mundane things, and be forgotten when we get the brand new clock with fine tonal chimes in the Premchund tower—now fast approaching completion.

[illegible] to enquire if there were any motions at the bar by addressing Mr. Latham—"I believe, Mr. Latham, you are the father of the bar at present; or the honor lies between you and Mr. Farran." Mr. Latham, thanking his Lordship with a smile for the compliment, said he was Mr. Farran's senior by six months.

House trespass and theft.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a noted character, named Eduljee Framjee, was convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee on two separate charges, first, of wilful trespass in the premises of Mr. Framjee Nanabhoy Davur, for which he was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20, or in default to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment; and, secondly, of committing the theft of a *saree*, valued at Rs. 50, the property of Dhunjeebhoy Hormusjee, for which he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

A "reformed" wedding.—We have been asked to publish the following account of a "reformed wedding" which was celebrated in the Jewish synagogue at Khuduck on the 23rd instant:—"The bridegroom is about 20 years of age. His name is Aaron Samson. He did not ride upon a horse at the time of procession, and avoided almost all the shameful customs borrowed from other nations. Indeed his behaviour at this time was praiseworthy. The synagogue was full of Jewish and other native friends. The marriage agreement was read by Mr. Reuben Benjamin. On the following evening a wedding meeting was held in the house of the bride. The Rev. T. Carss, the Principal of the Money Institution, was in the chair. The hall was crowded. The Rev. Baba Padmanjee and others, also the bridegroom, made some very able speeches. Presents were then given by the president to the newly-married couple. Mrs Vishnoopant and Mrs. Baba sang English hymns. Afterwards flowers and *goolabpani* (rose water) and *pan suparee* were distributed, when the meeting was dissolved. This meeting was the first of its kind among the Jewish community in Bombay."

Refractory seamen.—Charles Wallace and thirteen others, seamen of the British ship Scottish Minstrel, were brought up on remand and charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper, yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, with continued wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship. The chief and second officers, the carpenter, boatswain, and two apprentices were called, and stated that no ill-treatment was offered by any of the defendants, though threatening words were used to some of them for carelessness and negligence in the performance of their duty; but there was no stronger language used than is common on board ship. His Worship in disposing of the case said, that he had patiently and attentively heard the whole of the evidence, and he could learn of only three occasions when harsh words were used by the officers to the men, which were mere threats for negligence in not keeping a proper watch, and this, the Magistrate said, did not at all justify the men in refusing to do duty. The captain having been recalled, he named Philam, Weston, Williamson, Ranquet, Smith, and Miller as the ringleaders of the gang. The Magistrate then advised them to go on board and resume work, but they must forfeit 2 days' pay each and to pay all costs incurred by the captain for this prosecution. This advice the defendants declined. His Worship therefore passed the following sentence—that the six men who were considered the ringleaders be imprisoned for [illegible] with hard labour in the House of Correction, and the remaining eight to be taken on board their vessel, twelve hours being allowed them (with the captain's consent) to consider whether they would return to their duty or accept the alternative of undergoing a similar punishment awarded to the six ringleaders. The captain acceded to the suggestion of the Magistrate.

Cholera in the City of Poona.—We regret to learn that cholera is prevailing to a great extent in the city of Poona, and at the village near Bambhoorda. We are told that the cholera is of a bad type, and that to hear of a person being seized with the disease is to hear in a few hours afterwards that he is dead. The people speak of it with hopeless submission. It was surely unwise, with so much cholera about the country, to allow the Allundee pilgrims to pass through the city. We hear that cholera is prevailing at Wyee and throughout the Sattara District.—*Deccan Herald*.

The Traffic on the G. I. P. Railway.—The decrease in goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 22nd June 1878 was 2,10,652 maunds, and in money Rs. 102,448. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1877 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 22nd June 1878.	Week ending 23rd June 1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds [illegible]	Mds 27,649	Mds 29,769	
Amount	Rs. 65,249	Rs. 27,114	Rs. 38,135	
GRAIN AND SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 1,79,178	Mds 4,46,212		Mds 2,46,742
Amount	Rs. 99,963	Rs. 2,14,083		[illegible]
WHEAT—				
Weight	Mds 28,996			
Amount	Rs. 15,655			Rs. 1,29,300
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 41,398	Mds 36,464		Mds 1,006
Amount	Rs. 23,2[illegible]	Rs. 17,608	Rs. 5,634	
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 1,1[illegible]1	Mds 5,966		Mds 4,855
Amount	Rs 4,[illegible]2	Rs. 21,783		Rs. 17,031
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 11,805	Mds 12,582		Mds 757
Amount	Rs. 16,0[illegible]	Rs. 22,1[illegible]		Rs. 6,102
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 2,53,578	Mds 1,40,[illegible]	Mds 15,539	
Amount	Rs. 86,747	Rs. 79,541	Rs. 6,376	
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 4,78,244	Mds 6,88,896		Mds 2,10,652
Amount	Rs. 3,10,2[illegible]	Rs. 4,12,652		Rs. 1,02,448

* Wheat was included last year with Grain and Seed.

CRICKET.

The opening game of the season will be played this afternoon (weather permitting). Play to commence at 2 p.m. prompt. Sides as follows:—

C. L. Young.
T. H. Moore.
W. M. Tennent.
A. Muir.
W. E. Young.
A. Arthur.
Capt. Cooke-Collis.
W. F. Whitehead.
A. L. Gilliam.
W. Marten.
C. Gray.
G. K. Remington.

Capt. Stopford.
[illegible]
A. B. Chalmers.
R. L. Stewart.
A. G. Harrison.
L. R. W. Forrest.
L. R. Carnac.
C. H. Byrne.
F. Hensley.
W. H. D. Hunter.
F. L. Steel.
E. L. French.
Hamilton Maxwell.

DIVINE SERVICES.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Public Service will be held the following places during the coming week:—Falkland Road Hall, Byculla 7-30 a.m. and 6 p.m. on Sunday; No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort; Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.; Monday, 7-30 p.m.; Thursday, 7-30 p.m. All persons are cordially invited.

An Irish millionaire.—In the death of W. S. O'Brien, which occurred at San Rafael on the 2d of May, California has lost a man whose good fortune almost equalled in romance the fabulous of Aladdin's lamp. Born near Dublin, about the year 25, of humble parentage, he emigrated at a boyish age and was engaged in a store at New York. In 1849 the [illegible] band of an insatiable Providence led him to try his luck in the new El Dorado of California, where he landed so poor that he was glad to earn a few dollars by assisting in discharging cargo from the vessel. For several years he kept the Auction lunch saloon at San Francisco, in partnership with J. C. Flood. They became interested in mines, and in 1867 relinquished the saloon business and gave their undivided attention to mining, the result of which was that they drew to themselves such immense wealth in so short a time that the name and power of the bonanza Kings have become household words all the world over. The Bonanza firm, the wealth of which it is impracticable to estimate, was composed of J. C. Flood (one-fifth interest), the late W. S. O'Brien (with one-fifth), J. S. Fair (with one-fifth), and John Mackey, who passed the share of J. M. Walker, of two-fifths. In private life the deceased was unostentatious, amiable, highly liked and respected by a large circle of friends, whom he treated with [illegible] affable [illegible] with that [illegible] mianism which respected only for the sake of the material pleasures it brings. Against him it can never be alleged that his immense wealth puffed him up or made him ignore those with whom he had been associated in his earlier and poorer days. [illegible] countrymen will [illegible] with [illegible] to the grand career of [illegible] poor [illegible] made California [illegible] powerful [illegible] financial men [illegible] of the world.—*San Francisco* [illegible].

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Mirzapore, Captain A. Parish, sailed yesterday for Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with the Europe Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Major F Fraser, wife and family, Mrs Gallagher and 5 children.
For Brindisi—Mr G W Llewellin and Mr Gallwey.
For Gibraltar—Major and Mrs Albuquerque.
For Aden—Ruttonjee Heerjee, Lilladhur Oomersee and 3 others.

THE SCRATCH REGATTA AT POONA.

Thursday evening's Regatta was, on the whole, fairly successful, though we cannot help thinking that, had it been delayed for a little time, not only would the weather have been more suited to such active exercise, but a greater number of men who *can* row would have entered. The Band of the 5th N. L. I. was, by the kind permission of the Colonel and Officers, in attendance.

First Heat.

Colonel Justice,
W. P. Symonds,
E. C. Chichester,
Str—E. O. Hamilton.

Col. L'Estrange,
J. K. Spence,
F. G. Selby,
Str—T. LeMesurier.

These boats were despatched to a very even start, and up to the buoys were pretty even; in rounding, however, Mr. Hamilton's boat lost so much time that in spite of a grand spurt it never quite succeeded in catching its opponent up.

Second Heat.

W. Clerke,
Capt. Frith,
Col. Pottinger,
Str—Capt. Poole.

H. O. Selby,
S. H. Phillpots,
Col. Laughton,
Str—Capt. Tyndall.

After a good start these boats were fairly even up to the buoys. After rounding, one of Captain Poole's crew lost an oar, and Captain Tyndall's crew, consequently paddled in easy winners.

Final Heat.

Col. L'Estrange,
J. K. Spence,
F. G. Selby,
Str—T. LeMesurier.

H. O. Selby,
S. H. Phillpots,
Col. Laughton,
Str—Capt. Tyndall.

Another excellent start. This race was the property of Mr. LeMesurier's crew from start to finish. For, in spite of Captain Tyndall's almost herculean efforts, he was so indifferently seconded, more especially in the [illegible], that the winning crew wer[illegible]—*Deccan Herald*.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE SHIP ELLEN BATES VERSUS HENRY HOWARTH.

The trial of Henry [illegible] at Kurrachee was concluded on the 21st inst. The witnesses for the defence—Ivan Clark, Baird, Ellis and Peters—all serving on board the Ellen Bates, were disbelieved by the Magistrate, Mr. Gibbons, who in delivering his judgment characterised the charge preferred by the prisoner against Captain Thornton as a false and trumped-up one, and sentenced him to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment. Howarth, on hearing the sentence, solemnly declared that all he had stated against the captain was true, and that he was ready to go down on his knees and repeat his statement on oath.

MR. NESFIELD AND THE "CHILDWALL HALL"—PUBLIC TESTIMONIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

Sir,—We, who have read Mr. Nesfield's explanation of the conduct of the Surgeon, Mr. Langworthy, in your issue of the 19th instant, were much struck with the following passage:—"Your readers will scarcely need to be told that the life-boat was not damaged until *after* she was hove up and pushed over the side of the steamer, and they will hence observe that the Surgeon secured his place in her *before* she was damaged, until the second mate ordered him out." We whose admiration for the Surgeon's heroic conduct was due to Mr. Nesfield's own first account, now learn that it was solely due to Mr. Nesfield's innate modesty that the full facts of the case were not made public. We are now made aware that the Surgeon proved himself anything but a hero; for, as soon as he discovered that the boat was damaged, he obeyed with alacrity the second mate's order to get out. Although we are greatly disappointed with the Surgeon, we cannot help being struck with admiration for Mr. Nesfield, who stuck to the boat through thick and thin in its damaged condition,—thereby setting an example of pluck and heroism that was entirely lost on the young doctor. Mr. Nesfield scorned to leave the *damaged* boat; whereas the young Surgeon ignobly preferred the big hulking vessel to taking his chance in the cockle-shell of a boat. Surely such heroic conduct as Mr. Nesfield's is deserving of a national testimonial, and we, the residents of this station, are anxious to set on foot a subscription list for such an object, and therefore write to you to give publicity to the fact. As it is expected that the whole of India will join in the testimonial, we, who have formed ourselves into a committee, have decided that subscriptions should be limited to a half-anna stamp, and in no instance be allowed to exceed that sum. I subscribe myself, on behalf of the Committee.

Pifferabad.

CHILDLIK AND BLAND.

P. S.—It is particularly requested that obliterated stamps may not be sent.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

A case of some interest to marriageable young ladies, and of warning to amorous swains, came off before the Recorder of Rangoon lately. A Miss Catherine Spears sued a Mr. W. A. Nicol for breach of promise, or repairs to "a broken heart and blighted hopes" at Rs. 10,000. As usual in such cases, some interesting and amusing incidents were brought to light, among them, particulars of what transpired at a picnic at a house in the suburbs, owned by the defendant, where the gay deceiver went so far as to show his intended over the premises, and explain to her which of the rooms he wished to set apart for her use, and even suggested that she should invite one of her sisters to live with them, as she would be so lonesome during his absence at office! But "a change came o'er the spirit of his dream," and the old, old story was once more revived. He, unfortunately for the young lady, fell in with a fair daughter of the soil, and his once "dear Catherine's" place in the heart of this fickle Don Juan was usurped by Mah somebody. The learned Recorder seeing the state of affairs, advised a compromise, which was effected on the defendant agreeing to pay down Rs. 2,000.

FAMINE RELIEF IN TUMKUR.

Major Scott Moncrieff, R.E., Famine Commissioner, has submitted to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore a note on the continuance of famine relief operations in Tumkur, on which the Madras Government has passed the following order:—

"During the latter part of May, the accounts received from the Tumkur District were not so favourable: little rain had fallen, ploughing was late, and from some cause or other, probably connected with changes in the Relief Works, more stragglers than usual were met with. The Famine Commissioner has now visited the District and has had an opportunity of personally conferring with nearly all the large staff of officers superintending relief operations in it. His conclusion is that the general prospects of the season are as favourable as they can be, except perhaps for the swarms of young locusts. For the extermination of these pests, the Famine Commissioner recommends that fires should be lighted and the locusts swept in. The Deputy Commissioner and the Relief Officers should use their best efforts in this direction. In Mysore, large numbers have been destroyed, and there can be no more useful way of employing women and children who need relief. But Major Moncrieff points out that prices are still very high and food stocks low, and that no part of the Province has suffered so severely as the central Taluks, and he recommends *first* that Relief Works should be kept open in Tumkur till the end of October; *second*, that the services of the Special Relief Officers, with the exception of one belonging to the Revenue Survey, be dispensed with as soon as the prospects of a favourable monsoon are reasonably assured; and *third*, that after the closure of Relief Works the District should be more actively taken in hand by the ordinary Public Works Department. All these proposals have the full approval of the Chief Commissioner."

The new American Dollar, which, according to Professor Jevons, is to be the universal coin for all races of men, was described lately in the *Graphic*. It is said to be an unhandsome coin, with an eagle on it that looks thin. The legend is "In God we trust;" instead of which an American paper suggested, as more appropriate, the text "Forgive us our debts."

Quarrel at a religious procession.—At the Magistrate's Court, Madras, before Colonel T. Weldon, B. Streenevasa Iyengar, who represented himself as the Court Inspector of the Bangalore district, charged Ragavah Charry, one of the Monegars of the Parthasarathy temple, Triplicane, with having on the 12th instant, while the deity of the Parthasarathy temple was being carried round the temple in procession, pushed the prosecutor out of the crowd of followers. The defendant pleaded that the plaintiff insulted the deity by coming within the *Jhadi* (the sacred portion of the procession) with slippers and smoking cap on, while the Vedas were being recited. As His Worship thought that the defendant had exceeded his authority, he convicted and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 3.

"Father Ignatius; or, the Monk in Masquerade," would make a capital subject for a roaring farce, and were the writer simply to follow out the doings of his original he might produce one long scream of laughter without the trouble of drawing upon his imagination for his facts. Unfortunately Father Ignatius passes his life in making travestie of what the majority of people hold sacred, and therefore the suggested farce, funny as it would be, would be equally offensive. At Llanthony, in Wales, in the midst of a barren mountain district, Father Ignatius and his wealthy friends have set up a modern Protestant monkery close to the ruins of the old Romish abbey which took its name from the district. There, at a magnificent super-altar of marble and granite, adorned with gorgeous altar furniture, and lighted with innumerable candles, the father officiates, in defiance of the Churches of Rome and England—pope of himself and temporal prince of a few acres of rock and wild flowers. And there, like the abbot in the "Jackdaw of Rheims," Father Ignatius might curse to his heart's content, and nobody be a penny the worse, if the newspapers did not report his foolishness, and so invest him with an importance not his own. Within the past few days Father Ignatius has been holding a festival at his monkery, and preaching a sermon more farcical in its way than any entertainment at present before the metropolitan public. He calls the scientific men of the age "noodles" and "poor creatures." He says that Professor Tyndal can grovel in his dirt, and drag you in his mire, that the editors of the *Times, Standard, Daily Telegraph, Daily News*, &c., trade on lies; that a young lady may be as immoral as she likes so long as she keeps it private; that our youthful nobility indulge in vices which he dares not name, and that the clergymen who openly preached against the immorality of the age would be hooted from his pulpit. Perhaps that is the reason why Father Ignatius has sought refuge among the Welsh goats at rocky Llanthony. He says that sometimes when [illegible] has been preaching, and threatened like another [illegible] house, to show all that was going on [illegible] room, the congregation, servants [illegible] garret to [illegible] well they might [illegible] and says, have visibly shuddered—[illegible] is the end of civilisation and education, if [illegible] go to the devil!" Let us hasten to [illegible] amateur monk that this is not the end of civilisation and education, and that society, as a whole, is too sensible for the follies and vices of individuals [illegible] for the nonsense of the mountebanks who assume to speak in its name.

FROM AN OLD KURRACHEEITE.

The following are extracts from a letter received at Kurrachee from a well known old resident, and will no doubt be read with interest:—

Melbourne, May 1878.

Since my arrival here, I am very materially improved in health. The climate is all that can be desired, and just now like mild winter weather in England; everything to incite one to a walk out of doors. We have fires all day and evening which are really enjoyable. As for eating—this is the place. I can do as much in that line here in a day, as I could in Kurrachee in three. And everything so good and cheap too in the way of food,—all of the cheapest and best. Prime butcher's meat 2½d. per pound, choice prices. Bread 7d. the 4lb. loaf. Besides, we have, I may say, all the fruits of Europe in perfection. When I came here and saw fruit so good and cheap I took a notion that it would not be a bad spec to send some on trial to Bombay, so I had a shipment prepared and sent by the last mail steamer one hundred and eleven cases, consigned to a house in Bombay where I hope they will arrive in good condition. They ought to, as no expense was spared in selection and packing. The fruit was all prime, such as apples, pears, quinces &c., of different kinds. The shipment should be in Bombay about the 9th instant, as it was sent on 16th April. I shall be guided by the advices I receive from Bombay as to sending more or not. If you think they would do in Kurrachee, I may try the experiment. I could send fruit of one kind or other, according to season, the whole year round.

I don't think you have been correctly informed as to the prevalence of ophthalmia, as a disease of the climate. I neither observed it any, nor can I learn of any by enquiry. The only diseases common to the place seem to be broken heads, arms and legs, all to be summed up as "dypsomania vulgaris," symptoms of an inordinate addiction, on the part of the vulgar to the brandy bottle. Wages here are so high, 3 to 4£ a week for a laboring man—and necessaries are so cheap, that there is great temptation to excess, and drunkenness is lamentably prevalent.

The best time to come would be October or November, when you would be in nice time for the strawberries and cherries.

M.

SENTENCE OF DEATH REVERSED.

IN THE SUDDUR COURT OF THE PROVINCE OF SIND.

The Crown *vs.* Ghazi Khan, son of Mahomed Khan.

(Before Major G. C. Grant, Judge.)

JUDGMENT.

In this case, Ghazi Khan, son of Mahomed Khan, has been convicted by the Court of Session of Shikarpore of murder, causing the death of one Dilyar by shooting [illegible], and has been referred to this Court for confirmation of the sentence, and the prisoner has also appealed. In the petition of appeal presented on his behalf, it is urged chiefly that the evidence on which the prisoner has been convicted is not trustworthy and does not sustain the conviction. The statements of the two boys Daoo and Kundoo, the alleged eye witnesses, are carefully analysed, and discrepancies between their original statements to the 2nd Class Magistrate and their evidence in the Court of Session are pointed out, and it is argued that their alleged recognition of the accused as the man who shot the deceased Dilyar is highly improbable, if not impossible. The prisoner claims that there is no conclusive proof of his guilt, and that he should be acquitted and discharged. It may be stated here that both the Assessors were of opinion that the evidence of the two boys was true and that the prisoner was guilty of the offence charged. The Session Judge, in a long and careful judgment, has arrived at the same conclusion, and states that he has not the least doubt of the prisoner's guilt. The question, then, for the decision of this Court is—

Whether it is conclusively proved, beyond reasonable doubt, that the prisoner Ghazi Khan shot to death the deceased Dilyar?

That the deceased was foully murdered by some one is unquestionable, and the whole case against the prisoner rests upon the evidence of the two boys Daoo and Kundoo, who state that they recognized the prisoner, immediately after the shot was fired, leaving the hut where the deceased was shot with a gun in his hand. It appears that these two boys—who are brothers, Daoo being about 15 years old and Kundoo about 11—had an enclosure, where they kept their sheep, close to a reed hut belonging to a faqueer near the village of Kotree in the Kukkur Taluka of the Mehar Division. This hut appears to have been used as a resting place for travellers. The deceased Dilyar was on his way from his own village to another, where he was going to visit an uncle, and on the evening of the 3rd March he stopped at this faqueer's hut. The faqueer to whom it belonged was away, but the two boys Daoo and Kundoo were there. The three had their evening meal together, and Dilyar then went to sleep on a cot inside the hut. The two boys slept on a cot outside, being separated from Dilyar by a reed wall, apparently about three feet high. No plan of the hut has been put in in evidence, as should have been done; but, from the statements of the witnesses, it would appear to have been a small enclosure without a roof, the walls—made of reed mats—being about three feet high on three sides, and the fourth side open. The deceased's cot was inside the space enclosed by the three walls, and that of the boys outside, but it is not clearly shown against which wall their cot was placed. However, that is not very material. Sometime during the night, the deceased was killed, while he was lying asleep, by some one who apparently came quite close to his bed and discharged a gun or some fire arm loaded with a bullet into his body. The bullet penetrated through his liver, and he was apparently killed on the spot. The shot was fired so close that the covering over the deceased, apparently a *razai* (quilt), and his clothes were set on fire and partially burned. In the morning, early before sunrise, the elder boy Daoo went and reported that Dilyar has been shot to Dilawur (witness No. VII), the Sirdar or Chief of the Khoso tribe, to which the deceased, the prisoner, and the boys all belong. The boy appears to have told the witness simply that some one had shot Dilyar in the night. He went with the boy to the spot and saw the dead body, and then sent the boy on to the Police Thana at Kukkur to report the matter to the Police. There, also, Daoo only stated that Dilyar had been shot in the night and was dead, and said nothing about having seen and recognized the man who had shot him.

Now, I think a glance at these statements made by the boys on the two occasions will satisfy anyone that not only are there most material discrepancies between their original statements and those made in the Court of Session but that [illegible] the two statements are absolutely contradictory. I can, therefore, only account for the Session Judge's remarks on the theory that he had not understood the vernacular statements of the boys made to the 2nd class Magistrate, as no translation of them appears on the record. The most important alteration in the evidence, as given in the Session Court, is were the boys state that the prisoner saw them, and turned towards them and threatened to kill them, if they told any one what they had seen. There is not a word of this in the original statements, and in fact Daoo said before the 2nd class Magistrate that the prisoner passed by him sideways at some distance, and that he did not see his face. Apart from the gross improbability of the murderer having acted as described, I think I am justified in putting aside this part of the boys' evidence as being a subsequent embellishment of their original story, probably invented to account for their not having in the first instance named the prisoner to the Zeminder Dilawer or to the Police. Taking, then, the statement of the two boys as it stands, I must first see whether it is probable, under the circumstances, that they did recognise the murderer of Dilyar; and then, supposing it to be quite true that they think they recognised the prisoner, whether it is not possible that they may have been mistaken? Now, as to the probability that these boys are honestly stating what they believe to be true I cannot take such a favourable view of their evidence as has been done by the Session Judge. I must say that the admitted fact that neither of them mentioned the prisoner's name, until they knew that he was suspected and in custody, leads me to view their evidence with great suspicion. The Session Judge accounts for this by supposing that the boys were in great fear of the prisoner, but then he has accepted the story that the prisoner threatened the boys immediately after killing the deceased, although I think there can be no doubt that that part of the evidence, at least, is purely fictitious. Then, as to the probability of the story itself. It seems to one that it is a story most difficult to believe. The boys have variously stated that they recognised the prisoner by the light made by the flash of the gun, and by the light made by the clothes which were set on fire. Now, the flash must have preceded the report, and the boys say they were awakened by the report. It seems, therefore, impossible that they could have seen the flash of the gun at all. Next, as to the burning clothes. It is proved that part of the bedding and the clothes worn by the deceased were burned. What the bedding and the clothes consisted of is no where clearly specified in the evidence. It would seem, however, that there was a *razai* or quilt over the body which was partially burned. The boys say that a flame arose immediately after the shot was fired, which gave them light to see the prisoner. It is in my opinion contrary to ordinary experience that the clothes should have at once blazed up, as represented. They would have naturally smouldered for a long time before bursting into a flame, and I cannot but regard this part of the story as highly improbable. But admitting that there was light, as represented, and that the boys did see the murderer and that they honestly believe him to be the prisoner Ghazi Khan, is there not still a ground for reasonable doubt as to their being competent, under the circumstances, to identify him satisfactorily? Of course if the prisoner stopped and turned towards them, and threatened them, as they say in the Session Court he did, the difficulties in the way of identification would be removed to a great extent; but I must look to their original statement, where they only stated that they recognized the prisoner at some distance off, as he passed by them leaving the shed, and I think that, under those circumstances, it would be impossible to trust to their identification, supposing them to be perfectly honest and truthful witnesses. But to my mind the fact that the boys did not at first state that they had recognised the murderer is quite fatal to the acceptance of their evidence. I cannot but presume that they did not recognise the murderer, and only mentioned Ghazi Khan when they found that the Chief of the Khoso tribe and all the relations of the deceased, rightly or wrongly, suspected him. I am of opinion, then, as there is no other evidence of any kind, direct or circumstantial, to connect the prisoner with the murder, and as I think the evidence of the two boys is not such as can be treated as absolutely conclusive, that it is not proved beyond reasonable doubt that the prisoner shot the deceased, I am far from saying that his innocence is established. I merely hold that the charge is "not proved," and that he is, therefore, entitled to be acquitted and discharged.

The conviction and sentence of the Session Court of Shikarpore are reversed, and the prisoner Ghazi Khan, son of Mahomed Khan, will be discharged.

A flight of locusts.—The flight of locusts several days ago reported at Mettapolium made its appearance at Sattimungalom on the 10th instant. The people beat drums and made a noise, but the locusts settled about 300 yards off on the ground, and presented the appearance of small stones, like gravel, spread thick and close on even soil. When run up to with a noise they did not start up again till got at within 6 or 8 yards, when they flew again for 300 yards or so and settled again. A heavy and confined swarm of bees passing from one place to another would be an exact description of the flight to anybody who has seen a large number of bees on the wing. The flight continued for nearly two hours, which would make about 12 miles of length, two hundred yards wide and about 3 feet thick; and allowing 30 locusts flying to the cubic foot, there were about 633,600,000. They appeared at the height of about 200 yards, to be as small as the hill bees, and when taken measured 2 inch in length, that the wings measured three eighth inch more.

One of the most important industries that European enterprise has established in India within the last few years is certainly the brewing of hill-beer. It is important as regards both the health and appetite of the British soldier; the [illegible] capacity and economy of the system by which, above all, the very large saving, as consumer with the cost of imported beer, which it offers to the public purse. [illegible] rise from an examination of certain facts before us, connected with a question which has lately arisen between the Indian brewers and the military authorities in this country, with a decided, though reluctant, conviction that this valuable industry is in a fair way to be strangled at its birth. We have referred to the wholesomeness of the hill-brewed beer, as well as to the preference given to it by the chief consumers—the European troops in India—both on the [illegible] which [illegible] experience of the past seven or eight years has placed beyond dispute. The other advantages offered by the local productions equally unde[illegible]—*Pioneer*.

ATTEMPT TO UPSET A TRAIN.

We learn that another attempt has been made to throw the last mail off the line near Assensole on the Chord Line, E. I. Railway. On the night of the 18th instant, the Driver of the mail stopped his train some three miles from Assensole, the engine having run over some obstruction. An examination he discovered that both the "guard-irons" in front of the engine had been broken off. The firemen were sent back to see what had been run over, and they found that four sleepers had been fastened to the rails, but the guard-iron had knocked them clear off the road. These apparently had been removed from a stack of sleepers standing near the road. On the approach of the firemen to the place where the sleepers were lying, [illegible] six natives, apparently coolies, were seen to run away [illegible] had been watching at the bottom of the railway embankment to see the result of their diabolical action. This, we think, is the fourth attempt within the past two years that has been made to upset the train near Assensole. Once a rail was taken out near this spot. Who removed this rail has not been solved; as the police and officials both failed in unravelling the mystery, they arrived at the amiable conclusion that that awful organization "the Amalgamated Society" was connected with this diabolical act. Should the police discover who placed the sleepers on the line, they may perhaps find some clue to the other previous attempts. There is one thing that requires close investigation, that [illegible] believe [illegible] mail train is the only one selected. This [illegible] robbery is the final object of these rascals. Rewards [illegible] been offered, but to no [illegible] to a considerable sum, have uncaught. This again proves [illegible] these rascals still remain [illegible] the necessity of employing night watchmen to patrol the line.

THE TINNEVELLY CONVERSIONS.

(*Madras Mail.*)

If it can be satisfactorily proved that the success of the S. P. G. has been as extraordinary as the London papers tell us it has been, then it will be a fair inference that there has been, and probably also continues to be, something defective in the organisation of the C. M. S. We cannot, however, readily believe this, for the C. M. S., has been established fifty-eight years in the Tinnevelly districts, and had, up to the beginning of last year, made more than twice the number of converts then numbered by the S. P. G. Suddenly, however, the pre-eminence is said to have been forfeited. There is something which throws suspicion on the statistics of one in all this. The Propagation Society, on the one hand, the Societies. commenced the year with 20,000 and ended it with 37,000 adherents; disprove it if you can." The Church Missionary Society on the other hand, say "we commenced the year with 35,476 and ended it with only 35,628; explain our slow progress if you can." If the public believe that the C. M. S. did not fail in their duty last year, then it can scarcely avoid the conclusion that the S. P. G.'s figures are fallacious. But if the S. P. G.'s figures are accepted then the conclusion is almost inevitable that the agents of the C. M. S. were less zealous than their rivals in the same field of labour. An explanation is due from both Societies, for they should be *sans reproche*, not only in the opinion of the "religious," but also in that of the secular world. * * *

We would have been glad, if the Rev. Mr. Fenn would favour us with an explanation of the apparently unfavourable manner in which the Church Missionary Society's work in Tinnevelly last year compares with that of the rival Society, if we are to credit the assertions about "adherents" which have been advertised in England. Bishop Caldwell calculates that the "fresh comers," or adherents, have now grown to 17,500, of whom 2,500 have already been baptized. Why has Bishop Sargent nothing to show to compare with this "ingathering?" Shall we be told one morning that there has been a misprint, and that there is one "0" too many in the S. P. G.'s figures or one "0" too few in those of the C.M.S.? Mr. Fenn will understand that the doubt which has been cast upon the assertions referred to is not calculated to enhance the prestige of either Society. Exaggeration, more or less unintentional, has always been the besetting sin of youthful Missionaries. This if frankly admitted by elderly Missionaries, and is only too obvious in the extraordinary stories that are told from pulpits and platforms in England. We have often heard such stories, and read them in cold type. Of late years the Missionary habit of romancing has been checked by Secretaries and Committees, and we hope it will soon be eradicated, for it brings Mission work into discredit. Hence the desirability of the two Societies referred to, explaining their respective positions in Tinnevelly at the beginning of last year, and at the present moment. Those explanations have been withheld far too long, for naturally the public have concluded from the silence which has been observed that "there is something wrong somewhere." The Rev. Dr. Strachan, Secretary S. P. G., did, it is true, some weeks ago write to us to affirm the truth of what has been communicated to the home public; but his letter was pitched in too high, visionary, and sentimental a key to convince the lay public, and it consequently increased rather than diminished local distrust.

The public ought not to be blamed for setting a low value on accessions from "heathenism" which have been prompted by rescue from starvation. An ignorant Hindu who cries in vain to the "Belly-God" in his Pantheon, and then, on being relieved by a Missionary, declares himself a believer in Christianity, is fairly open to the charge of having merely altered his ideal of a Belly-God. Converts who have become such because they have "eaten and been filled" are likely enough to forget their conviction with their hunger. If, however, they may be legitimately employed as so many inducements to the home public to advance missionary effort, it is a pity the Societies did not station Missionaries at every Relief Camp in the Presidency during the late famine with provisions, clothes, and cash at their command. Had they done so, the ingathering of curry and rice converts would have been marvellous. If the evangelisation of the masses in this rough and ready fashion is the greatest boon that can be conferred upon Hindustan, the more famines we have the better, provided always that "Christian England" supplies funds for the relief of distressed. Let such funds fall off, however, and the people will probably return to their old superstitions.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

M[illegible] is considerably exercised just now at the grand ball said to have been made at Tinnevelly by the S. P. G. Missionaries, of no less than seventeen thousand souls. The editors of the Madras papers, and others in that "benighted" presidency, seem sceptical as to the great flood of light let in upon their heathendom. We don't see ourselves much reason to disbelieve the fact of 17,000, or even a larger number for that matter, turning to the *profession* of Christianity—*as a* profession. We should, however, be gravely doubtful of the quality of the greater portion of the manufactured article! When the Portuguese conquered Goa, they set us the example of conversion on a large scale; and, by aid of the pious labours and fatherly mercies and instructions of the Holy Inquisition, contrived to manufacture a reasonably passable specimen of the native Roman Catholic, and moreover to keep their converts pretty steadfast in their new faith *par auto da fe* in the Cathedral Square were deterrents of force to would-be backsliders or heretics. Though the Portuguese system would hardly do in British India, yet there is a too closely suspicious connection between the late famine and this marvellous wholesale conversion.

If it were possible for our Gover[illegible] to receive persons into its services who w[illegible] Christians, if the measure did not brin[illegible]tion, it would assuredly produce wholesale [illegible], though the character of the converts might reasonably called into question. After all, good may come out of what might almost be called evil and the Tinnivelly and Ramnad converts turn out passably good Christians as the times go; and it is to be hoped that their Bishops and pastors—for they have Bishop Caldwell as their head—will see that the rising generation are so brought up as to wipe away all doubt of the reality of their fathers' sincerity. The £3,000 said to have flowed into the Society's coffers in England as a consequence of this wholesale harvest seems to us almost too painfully suggestive of a "strong business." We are loath to repeat what we see in print on this point, but we may be pretty sure that the vernacular press will not be slow to seize on the subject as a *bonne bouche*, now that more exciting topics are denied it.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST AN ATTORNEY.

On Tuesday, at the Presidency Magistrates' Court, Madras, before Colonel T. Weldon, the Chief Magistrate, Mr. Charles Doutre, a clerk in the office of the Chief Secretary to Government, charged Mr. Matthew E. Dunhill, Solicitor, with assault on the 18th June at the Egmore Presidency Magistrates' Court, wrongful restraint, attempt at extortion, and criminal intimidation. Mr. A. Champion appeared for the prosecutor, and Mr. Dunhill for himself. The facts of the case as deposed to by the prosecutor were as follows:—One Juggianaikooloo Chetty held two decrees against Mr. George Doutre, brother of the prosecutor in the present case, and obtained two warrants on these decrees, one on Mr. George Doutre's person and the other to attach his property. Mr. Dunhill, as the attorney of Juggianaikooloo Chetty, took an active interest in trying to have the warrants executed. It happened that, in connection with these two warrants, Juggianaikooloo [illegible] charged Mr. George Doutre at the Egmore Pre[illegible] Magistrates' Court with cheating. Mr. Dunhill appe[illegible] the prosecutor, and Mr. Champion for the defenda[illegible] case was heard by Colonel Weldon, and his Wors[illegible] missed the charge and awarded Rs. 50 as compensation to the defendant. Mr. George Doutre endorsed over the Magistrate's order for the 50 rupees compensation to brother Charles Doutre, the prosecutor in the pre[illegible] case, from whom he had borrowed money. Mr. [illegible] Doutre brought the order on the 18th June to the Presidency Magistrates' Court, and going to the [illegible] keeper, he drew the money. While he was wal[illegible] of the Court he saw Mr. Dunhill in the verandah [illegible] to Mr. Monk, the chief clerk of the Court. Directly Mr. Dunhill saw the prosecutor he called out to a man, a special bailiff, and said to him, pointing to the prosecutor, "arrest Mr. Doutre, attach the 50 rupees in his possession." The bailiff went up to the prosecutor, but hesitated to do as he was bid. Mr. Dunhill, pushing the bailiff towards the prosecutor, said "Touch him." The bailiff still hesitated, when Mr. Dunhill, putting his hand on the prosecutor, said to the bailiff, "Touch him like that." The bailiff touched the prosecutor and said, "Touched, sir." Before the prosecutor was touched, he warned the bailiff, saying, "Take care. The money is mine. Don't touch me." On being touched, the prosecutor remarked, "T[illegible] is illegal." Mr. Dunhill told the prosecutor to "settle it" with the Sheriff. After being touched by [illegible] bailiff, the prosecutor went into the Court again, when Mr. Dunhill asked the bailiff to follow the prosecutor, which he did. The prosecutor believed he was under arrest, and the bailiff followed him to his carriage and after him to his brother's house and continued his efforts to get the 50 rupees out of the prosecutor, but the prosecutor would not give it up, and went to Mr. Munsie, the Sheriff, and made a report of what had taken place. Mr. Munsie expressed much [illegible] at what had happened and at once dismissed t[illegible] [illegible] Isaac Philip, who was an ex-police-ma[illegible] [illegible] now felt that he was released from the arr[illegible] [illegible] had been placed by the action of M[illegible] [illegible] special bailiff. Mr. Dunhil having cr[illegible] the [illegible] plainant and the bailiff, his Worship delivered the following judgment: According to the proved facts of the case, the prosecutor had agreed not to charge of a bailiff with a view of some money being obtained from him. There was no doubt that the evidence pointed to an arrest. With regard to the charge of attempt at extortion and criminal intimidation, there was a provision in the act which might meet the case, but there was nothing on the record to show that the defendant had any personal interest in the transaction, all that could be proved being that he had acted as an overzealous and indiscreet Agent. With his eyes open, Mr. Dunhill had acted illegally, irregularly, and illegally, and yet His Worship would not like to say that there was any criminal [illegible] made answerable for his conduct, the defendant [illegible] Under the Civil Law, but under the Criminal Law, the defendant could not as easily be held accountable. His Worship considered that the prosecutor had his remedy in a Civil Court and acquitted the defendant.—*Madras Times*.

The Charm of Novelty.—Whatever may be said of the Charm of Novelty, it is only after a preparation has stood the test of extensive use for a number of years that its superiority is admitted [illegible]. For 77 years Rowland's Macassar Oil has been extensively used [illegible] and abundant testimony is forthcoming [illegible] [illegible] in increasing the growth of the hair [illegible] beautiful glossy appearance. The genuine [illegible] [illegible] bottles [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from the world [illegible] Bombay wholesale [illegible] Excelsior [illegible] [illegible]

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THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

(Continued from Wednesday's "Bombay Gazette.")

CHAPTER III.

FAMINE RELIEF.

N.B.—In answering this and all other questions in this chapter, remember to draw the distinction (where necessary) between the three periods of Famine,—its beginning, height and decline,—and also between P. W. D. and Civil relief-works.

IT may be assumed that the State is responsible for offering the means of support to all persons not able to provide for their own maintenance during time of famine, subject to the imposition of such tests as will prevent relief being given to persons not really in want, and will protect the public finances as far as is practicable. The methods of affording direct famine relief to persons in want in time of famine hitherto adopted by Government are:—

(1.) Relief given, subject to a labour test, or in return for labour.
(2.) Gratuitous relief, not subject to any labour test.

Relief work may be divided into that which involves—

(1.) Unskilled labour, commonly earth-work.
(2.) Skilled labour for artisans.

Gratuitous relief may be divided into—

(1.) Relief given at poor-houses.
(2.) Relief at home.

SECTION I.

2. The first division of relief-works for unskilled labourers may be into works supervised by officers of the Public Works Department, and works supervised by the civil officers: the former will generally be works of greater permanent utility, requiring more skilled supervision, and taking a longer time to complete; the latter will usually be less important, generally useful, and simpler in character. State what are the circumstances under which either class of work is preferable. Referring to the considerations mentioned in para. 7, of the Resolution of the 16th May 1868, quoted below, state also if you consider that there is any class of labourers to whom the one kind of work is more suitable than the other; and what are your reasons for this division:—

"Officers trained in the Public Works Department should possess the knowledge and experience necessary for keeping order among crowds of labourers, for exacting from them adequate tasks, and for turning their work to the best advantage; but works conducted under their agency are not free from the danger of providing insufficiently for those who are feeble, or unable to give a fair outturn of labour. District officers, without professional training, do not ordinarily possess the above qualifications in the same degree, and are commonly occupied with other objects. On the other hand, it is peculiarly the province of [illegible] to make arrangements for receiving [illegible] admitting them to relief, for classifying them [illegible] applicants' strength and capacity for labour, for organising according to gangs, and thus encouraging members of the same village to keep together."

3. Relief-works, again, may be conveniently divided [illegible] large: that is to say, works employing (say) 500 or 600 labourers for about one month only, and works employing a larger number of labourers for a longer period. Though this division generally corresponds with the division into Civil and Public Works Department works, it does not necessarily do so: a small work might be under a Public Works Department officer, and a large one under a Civil officer. State under what circumstances you consider small works to be admissible, and what the advantages and disadvantages attached to them are, at different periods of a famine.

4. The three main tests hitherto adopted to justify the admission of persons to relief-works are:—

THE DISTANCE TEST.—Under which the need of relief is proved by willingness to go a certain distance to obtain it.

THE WAGE TEST.—Under which the need of relief is proved by willingness to accept a wage which is little more than a bare subsistence.

THE LABOUR TEST.—Under which the need of relief is proved by willingness to do a fair day's work according to the strength of the labourer.

Would you propose to adopt any other tests than these? If so, describe them. Would you reject applicants for labour because their appearance, clothing, or the ornaments they wear, do not indicate penury? If so would you do this equally at the beginning during the height, and in the decline of a famine?

5. *The Distance Test.*—State how this test has been applied within your experience of famine, and how you think it should be applied. What amount of distance has been considered sufficient for the test? Was it enough that the labourers should have to go some distance to and from the work? Or was it insisted on that they should live away from their homes? If A is a work near village Z, and B is another work 10 miles off, have the inhabitants of Z been refused admittance at A and directed to go to B? If so, what measures were taken to ensure that they did go to B? If the test has been relaxed, state under what circumstances has the test been effectual, and has it kept away persons who were not in distress? Has it been too severe and kept away people who were in distress? What modifications would you, from the experience now gained, propose in applying the test?

6. *The Wage Test*—Where relief is given in the form of money wages, the wage will be chiefly based on the quantity, kind, and price of food required to support life with a margin for condiments and contingencies. What are the assumptions as to the quantities of food to be given to labourers of different ages, sexes, and capacities for labour, and the extra allowance for condiments, &c.? Have you any data by which to test the accuracy or error of the assumption made as to the quantity of food required? State your experience as to the physical condition of labourers who have for some time subsisted on any given relief wage, giving the amount of that wage, and the quantity of food it supplies. What have you ascertained as to the actual kind and quantity of food purchased by labourers with their wage? How is the price ascertained of the standard kind of food on which the wage is based? How would you, with your present experience, formulate the conditions of the wage test?

7. What is the best way of paying wages, daily or less frequently; at morning before work begins, during the day, or at evening when work is over by calling out nominal rolls or by tickets, or by a combination of these? To whom should the payment of wages be entrusted? Explain the system of supervision most approved by experience, of checking payments, and of preventing laxity and fraudulent practices in the disbursement of wages? Have labourers been paid in grain, or partly in grain and partly in money? Under what circumstances is this desirable and, if necessary, how is it best arranged? Have wages ever been paid by tickets, on presentation of which at a trader's shop food would be delivered? What would you advise in this respect?

8. What system do you recommend to prevent frauds by persons on the works, such as the receipt of wages by those who have not worked? What steps should be taken in the case of persons who have been absent at any of the roll-calls, or who have worked part of the day, but not all of it, or who, having worked during the day, are accidentally absent when wages are paid?

9. What wage should be given to those who are prevented from working by sickness, (1) when there is a hospital attached to the work, (2) when there is none?

10. *The Labour Test.*—What are the principal descriptions of work on which fixed daily tasks are applicable, and what tasks have been insisted on? How are the labourers classified according to their physique; by whom and in how many classes? What steps are taken for raising labourers from one class to another, according as their physique improves, or *vice versa*? How are they ganged, and into how large gangs? How is their work measured up; by whom, and how often? How are they punished for not completing their tasks? What steps should be taken to test the report of the measuring official, to secure that the labourers are justly punished or deservedly paid in full? What steps are necessary to compel persons receiving relief to work? In those sorts of work on which it is possible to apply the task test, what test can be applied to ensure that the labourers earn their wage properly?

11. Under what conditions, if any, is payment by piece-work practicable on relief works; that is, payment for quantity of work done at a fixed rate irrespective of the amount of daily earnings? What are the advantages and disadvantages of the system? When it is advantageous, how can it be best adopted on a large [illegible], and what precautions would be necessary to prevent its abuse?

12. What is the best form of hut for labourers on a relief-work, and what the best method of arranging them in a camp? What is the cost of hutting per head? Should the huts be erected by specially hired labour or by the relief labourers themselves? What points require consideration in selecting a site for such a camp? What sanitary arrangements should be prescribed in it, especially as regards latrines? What establishment is necessary to look after these arrangements? What police or other establishment is necessary to preserve discipline and to prevent robberies? How should this be organised?

13. What arrangements do you recommend for a bazaar? Should an arrangement be made with one man to supply the labourers on certain specified terms, or should any traders who wish to do so be permitted to open shops? If the supply of traders is for any cause insufficient, what steps should be taken to induce persons to open shops or otherwise to provide for the sale of food, &c.? Where should the bazaar be located? Should the huts be erected for the traders at the cost of Government or at their own cost? Should any supervision be exercised over what they sell (for instance, to exclude luxuries or unwholesome food), or over the prices at which they sell? And if so, in what way? Should they be allowed to keep their shops open all the day, or only when the labourers are off work?

14. In what cases should a hospital be attached to a relief work? What system of sanitary inspection of the labourers is desirable? How far should the sick be treated without being sent to hospital? If there is no hospital what arrangements should be made for those who fall sick? When a hospital is necessary, what should be the shape and material of the sheds, what space should be allowed to each patient, what clothing, bedding, &c., what provision should be made and what class of people entertained for cooking and nursing? What professional supervision should be provided over the Hospital Assistant? What authority should be exercised over him by the Public Works Department officer, or the civil officer in charge of the work, if there is one?

15. What system do you recommend for the admission of applicants for relief on works for securing that no hindrances are placed in the way of their coming, and no bribes taken for admission. How would you provide for classifying them and placing them on gangs. If payment is not made daily, how would you arrange for their receiving advances till the first wage-day comes round. And, if paid daily, what pay should be given to those who come on during the day and work for a broken period.

16. What registers should be kept up of the number and classes of persons on the works, the numbers who are daily admitted or who leave, the wages paid, the number punished by fine, the quantity and value of the work done.

17. Describe the organization of a well-managed relief-work, the number of gangsmen and of labourers in each gang, of overseers over the gangsmen, of registering clerks and paying clerks or cashiers, and how the upper supervising staff is constituted. State also in what form, and at what periods, progress and other reports are sent up to higher authorities.

18. What arrangements would you propose for discharging labourers from relief-works when the famine is declining, or over, or when the work is closed. Has it been customary to give money to persons discharged, to enable them to reach their homes and start again in their ordinary way of life? How have persons been dealt with who to the end continue in a physical state in which they are unable to support themselves?

19. Has it been found that persons after admission to relief-works wilfully desert from them, and to what extent do such desertions commonly indicate excessive severity in the application of tests, or insufficiency of food, or improper treatment of other sorts? Are they often due to other causes, and if so what? How should such results be guarded against? Under what circumstances would you recommend moving bodies of men to works over considerable distances? Should this ever be done as a preventive measure to weed out those who are not in absolute want of relief, or only as a step that is expedient for the sake of transferring them from less useful to more useful works, or to admit of their being more easily fed or supervised, or to prevent sickness and the like? If the distance is more than one day's march, what arrangements should be made for hutting them for the night and for paying them or feeding them on the march? Narrate the history of any case within your knowledge in which more than 500 people were moved, or attempted to be moved more than 20 miles, and state any difficulties of the moment involved, and how they might best be avoided.

20. Under what circumstances should a civil officer be associated with a Public Works Department officer in the management of a relief-work? What is the proper field of duties of the civil officer? What parts of the duties should be wholly under him, and what parts should lie entirely beyond his sphere? Is it proper for him in any way to interfere with or control the discipline of the labourers, the management of the camp and bazaar, the [illegible] the measuring, and payment of wages; state how this can best be done without undue friction and annoyance?

21. Besides the persons to whom employment is given with the special object of affording them relief, the Public Works Department usually employs on the works it carries out a large number of both skilled and unskilled labourers, who are dependent for their regular livelihood on the receipt of wages more or less all through the year. State how the continued employment of these may best be made compatible with relief labour if the works on which this class of men is employed are closed or turned into relief-works.

22. Have you had experience of any kind of relief-work other than earth-work? If so, describe it. Has any attempt been made to employ artisans, such as weavers, smiths, carpenters, &c., in pursuing their own professions, and with what success? In the case of weaving or spinning when raw material is given out, and thread or cloth received back, is it best to pay the difference of price between the raw and the worked-up material, or to pay daily wages to the workers? State your views as to the best method of distributing the raw material, and exacting a proper tale of work, and make any general suggestions on this subject that occur to you.

SECTION 2.

Gratuitous relief.

23. The commonest mode of administering gratuitous relief is through the poor-house. What is the proper situation for a poor-house so as to secure accessibility, discipline, space, water, and proximity to food supply? Is an enclosure wall or fence necessary, and of what should it be made? What total area is desirable in proportion to the whole number of inmates? What shape and material are best for the huts, and what sleeping space (in superficial area) should be provided for each inmate? How may they best be arranged with a view to ventilation, &c.? How should the latrines be placed and managed? What is the maximum number you would accommodate in one poor-house? How should the inmates be separated and classed together, so as to provide for the requirements of caste, for the keeping of families together, and for the separation of the sexes in the case of persons who do not belong to families?

24. What should be the conditions of admission to relief in a poor house? The usual conditions are (1) inability to work on a relief work; (2) willingness to reside within the enclosure; (3) willingness to accept cooked food. Under what, if any, circumstances may these be relaxed, or may the food be distributed without residence, or may uncooked food be given? What arrangements should be made for the admission of applicants, and to whom should the duty of selection be assigned.

25. Under what circumstances does it appear desirable that entry into a poor-house should be made compulsory on persons who appear to be starving or to be in such a state of want as to show that relief in some form is essential to the preservation of their lives? And under what circumstances would you allow them the discretion of refusing to submit to this? If compulsion is used to take them in, what steps are required to ensure their stopping there? How should such a rule be applied to vagrants, and how to persons on relief-works, or seeking relief otherwise? Does it appear necessary or expedient to obtain [illegible] in these respects? If so, suggest what seems most suitable. Would there be any special objections to such legislation, having in view the risk of exciting fears in the population, or for other reasons?

26. What ration should be given to the ordinary inmates of a poor-house, and what special diet to those who are much reduced by innutrition? Have you any experience of the effects of the ration for adults which consists of 1 lb. of raw flour with condiments? What is the proper quantity of condiments? State the result of your experience as fully as possible, whether this ration has or has not shown itself sufficient to support life.

27. Give as fully as possible your views as to the organization of a poor-house. State how the food should be purchased and stored, what stock-register of it should be kept, and by whom, how given out to be ground, what the grinding task should be, how it should be received back and tasted when ground; how given out to the cooking department; how information is to be given to the store-keeper or the head of the cooking department as to the number of rations required for adults and children, for ordinary, special, or sick paupers; in what way and in what vessels the food should be cooked; with how much water and fuel, what the weight of the cooked ration should be, whose duty it should be to test it, how it should be served out to the people, what discipline should be enforced among them while it is being served out and eaten? What precautions should be taken to see that it is eaten when received, and not sold or exchanged, and that the children's portions are not taken from them by their parents, or other adults? Under what circumstances should warm clothing be given, of what description, and at what probable cost, per head? State what the rules of the poor-house should be as to the hours of rising, ablution, calling the roll-call, distributing food, going to and returning from work, and going to sleep? What arrangements should be made for personal ablution and washing clothes? What supervision is necessary to separate and take in time to hospital those who begin to sicken, or to distribute medicine to such as require it, but are not sick enough for hospital? State what work the paupers can be set to, what is most suitable for what cases, and how labour is to be enforced. What establishment is required (per hundred paupers) for cooking, grinding, sweeping the enclosures, cleaning the latrines, maintaining discipline, fetching water or wood or grass for thatching, removing the sick to hospital, or carrying out and burying the dead? To what extent may such duties be performed by the stronger of the paupers, and in case suitable persons cannot conveniently be obtained from among them, how should the necessary establishment be paid? What amount of general supervision is necessary? What registers should be kept up as to cash outgoings, stores in stock and issued, daily number fed and daily expenditure of food, sickness, and death?

28. Refer to the questions regarding a hospital attached to a relief-work and consider how far the arrangements suitable for such an establishment would also be applicable to a hospital attached to a poor-house. If any difference of system seems desirable, state in detail what seems requisite.

29. What system would you pursue for drafting into a relief-work those inmates of a poor-house who recover strength and health there, and become fit for labour?

30. There are two classes who ordinarily receive gratuitous relief without being inmates of poor-houses. The first is parda-nashin or gosha women. What test can be applied to prove their necessity? Would you inquire into their cases through an official or a non-official? Supposing they have hitherto been dependant on a person who now refuses to support them, would you admit them to relief or require him to support them if he is able to do so, (1) if they have close natural ties to him, (2) if they have not? Supposing the necessity of relieving them to be established, how would you relieve them, with money or food, or by giving work, such as cotton to spin or grain to grind? How often should this relief be given, and in what quantity [illegible] relief cease? Have cases occurred in which dependants of persons in easy circumstances have claimed or obtained relief, and how have such cases been dealt with?

31. Another class consists of the sick, infirm, cripples, and bed-ridden folk in towns or villages, who cannot leave their homes. How would you organise a system for relieving them? How inquire into and ascertain their cases? How convey relief to them when they are put on the registers, and what relief should it be? When should relief of this kind be closed?

32. What has been held to be the duty of Government in respect to orphans or deserted children, and what appears to be the correct principle to follow? What number of such children have been thrown on the State during the recent famine? What arrangements have heretofore been made for receiving and supporting them, and what has been their ultimate destination? What have been the practical results of the measures thus taken in the past? What appears to be the best system to adopt in the future?

33. Another form of relief, independent of a labour test, is by purchasing grain and selling it at or below cost price, and consequently below the retail market rate. Was this measure [illegible] in [illegible] district, under what circumstances, and with what results? Do you consider [illegible] there are any conditions under which it is proper for Government to have recourse to such a step? (This question does not refer to the propriety of Government importation generally, but of importing or purchasing in order to sell cheaper than the market rate).

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23	26 6 0	13 8 0	6 15 0	30 5 0	15 9 [illegible]	7 15 [illegible]
24	26 12 0	13 11 0	7 0 8	30 12 0	15 12 0	[illegible]
25	27 2 0	13 15 0	7 2 0	31 3 0	16 0 0	8 3 [illegible]
26	27 9 0	14 2 0	7 3 8	31 11 0	[illegible]	8 5 [illegible]
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29	28 15 0	14 14 0	7 9 8	33 5 0	17 1 0	8 12 [illegible]
30	29 7 0	15 2 0	7 12 0	33 14 0	17 6 0	8 14 [illegible]
31	30 1 0	15 7 0	7 14 4	34 9 0	17 12 0	9 [illegible]
32	30 10 0	15 11 0	8 0 8	35 6 0	18 1 0	9 4 0
33	31 3 0	16 0 0	8 3 4	35 14 0	18 7 0	9 7 0
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